HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,190—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th June	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MARMORA	...10500
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA.....	7911
25th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA ..	6625
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA..	10500
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
30th ,,	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA ...	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6523	MONGOLIA ..	9505
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

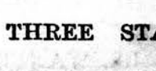
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en-route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN.....	4,248	C. Gregorj...	16th June 1904.
DJEMNAH.....	5,807	Charbonnel...	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Fiaschi.....	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

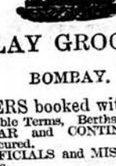
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 2nd June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE.....	P. Berberovich.....	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich...	4,216	20th July ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klausberger.	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Samoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons on or about THURSDAY, 2nd June, (with transhipment at Durbanto Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 31st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st May.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	17th June.
NUBIA.....	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July,
BRITANNIA.....	J. Main.....	3,009	21st ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb.	tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb.	tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
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IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT
CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER
AND THE BEST VALUE
FOR
MONEY.

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ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

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WILL MAKE A
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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000

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IN ASIA
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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
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Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the terms of the resolutions passed by the Company at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 14th May 1904, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting held on the 28th idem, Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been APPOINTED, as from the 30th April, 1904, as SECRETARIES and MANAGERS of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in place of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company, resigned.

The address of the Registered Office of the Company will henceforth be 1, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

SHAMARAV VITHAL,
Chairman.

Bombay, 28th May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.

Madras, 29th April, 1904.

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ISSUED FOR	£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,000,000
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ASK FOR THE 1903
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the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

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32, Broadway, MADRAS.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

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1862—1899.
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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1903 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 0	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 28.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1-4	=	+ 1-16
2½ do. Rentes	£97	=	— 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 9-16	=	— 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 11-16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	25 9-16	=	do
Spot in New York		=	

EXCHANGES—

Parisgcheques	25'12 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin ,,	20'40 3-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand		=	

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2	per cent =	do
6 ,, ,, ,,	2 1-4	per cent =	do
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2	per cent =	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-4	per cent =	+ 1-8

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11 1-4 A.-M., quiet.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 4-10 1-2. Sellers.

Markets closed in Liverpool and America.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 28th May, 1904:—

Cotton	6,029 bales.
Wheat	45,037 cwts.
Linseed	23,688 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,923 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,075 ,,
Poppyseed	4,419 ,,
Groundnuts	11 ,,
Castorseed	7,034 ,,
Rice	2,854 ,,
Myrabolams	1,491 ,,
Cottonseed	9,909 ,,
Mowrasseed	103 ,,
Gram	5,411 ,,
Joowar	8,614 ,,
Maize	78 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 30.

Exchange—Tone quiet

Bank T.T.....1s. 4d.

Bank Demand .....1s. 4 1-32d.

Credit Bills 8 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 9-32d.	
French Francs	8	do	do	170 169 3-4	
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4	
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	131	
Shanghai	30	do	do	182 1-2	
Japan	30	do	do	148	

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady

Cash	Rs. 98-0
1st Settlement 31st May	,, 98-3
2nd do 30th June	,, 97-11 to 1

Money Market,—Tone.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 19th May	4	do	
Bank of Bengal do 19th May	4	do	
Bank of Madras do 17th May	6	do	

Bank of Bombay cash balance 18 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	2	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	13	0 to 5-14
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	3	0
Castorseed—Tone steady			
Ready	19	1-2 to	20 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.....Rs. 27

Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.

Estimated sales .....bales 5,000

Imports ..... do 23,000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6'88	6'83	6'78
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6'54	6'07	5'86
+ 2	+ 6	+ 7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'80	5'77	5'76
+ 7	+ 70	+ 7

COTTON,—Tone easier.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	246	232	223	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	256	244	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	,,
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	257	250	...	,,
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	247	239	,,
Jalgaum do. ...	...	248	240	,,
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	252	...	,,
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	259	252	...	,,
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254	...	,,
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258	...	,,
Broach (M.-G.) ...	295	288	...	,,
Surat (M.G.) ...	316	306	...	,,
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	262	250	...	,,
Do. (H.-G.) ...	259	247	237	,,
Muttia (M. G.)	252	240	...FGF	,,
Dharwar (S.-G)		276	268	May
Western		265	257	,,
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	264	252	242	25th June
Do (H.-G.) ...	261	249	239	FGF ,,
Compta (M. G)		274	266	,,
S S Dhar		274	266	,,
Westerns		262	254	,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Holiday
Surats	...
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	...
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	97¼
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	...
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	...

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 28st May, as compared with the statement of the 24th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 21. Rs.	24May 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,01,000	54,13,313
Public Deposits at Branches	68,23,310	78,96,833
Other Deposits	6,18,82,025	6,18,63,638
Post Bills	18,743	11,177
Sundries	17,21,543	17,66,752
Rs...	9,37,51,691	9,53,51,712
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,10,40,227	1,08,77,053
Other authorised Securities	11,43,165	11,33,873
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	68,81,751	73,61,123
Loans do. do. do.	1,46,40,462	1,46,56,883
Bills discounted and purchased	2,97,08,657	2,88,33,432
Dead Stock	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,212	3,308
Balances with other Banks	21,98,725	25,08,123
Sundries	2,60,291	2,70,598
Cash	2,75,19,810	2,63,62,031
Rs.	9,37,51,691	9,53,51,712

BANK OF RENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bngal for the week ending 24th May, 1904, as compared with the statement of 17th May, 1904:—

LIABILITIES.	May 17. Rs.	A.	P.	May 24. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,24,50,000	0	0	1,24,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,65,76,929	3	11	1,64,39,365	8	11
Other Deposits, &c	8,83,65,872	5	7	9,16,28,521	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c	9,71,557	0	6	7,07,391	2	8
Sundries	27,03,229	10	9	28,57,445	1	5
Rs...	14,20,64,629	4	9	14,36,42,735	11	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,10,84,363	14	7	1,10,22,795	14	1
Other Authorised Investments	62,41,225	12	8	62,41,225	12	8
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,44,56,650	13	11	3,27,14,216	10	7
Accounts of Credit on do	1,63,79,304	0	3	1,51,90,583	2	3
Bills discounted, &c	2,97,33,035	1	5	2,92,10,029	8	1
Balance with other Banks	15,05,689	14	2	14,93,843	6	1
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock	18,07,717	6	7	18,08,739	11	7
Stamps	12,701	8	2	13,437	6	11
Sundries	9,37,923	3	5	8,8,,913	41	3
	10,11,57,716	11	2	9,96,42,605	4	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,17,81,623	11	9	1,38,14,361	5	4
Do. at Branches	1,91,25,295	13	10	2,03,85,767	0	0
Rs...	14,20,64,639	4	9	14,36,24,733	11	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	11,16,678	Decrease
Do. at Branches	9,74,074	Increase
Other Deposits	22,62,489	Do.
Post Bills	7,04,166	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	61,568	Decrease
Loans	17,42,434	Do
Accounts of Credit	1,79,801	Do.
Mercantile Bills	4,72,894	Increase
Cash at Head Office	18,23,735	Do.
Do. at Branches	12,60,462	Do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line Cash strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRENTICE—May 23, at Jersey, the wife of Captain R E S Prentice, the Highland Light Infantry, of a daughter.

RIMINGTON—May 21, at Simla, the wife of Major J C Rimington, R E, of a son.

KITCHIN—May 25, the wife of the Rev B Kitchin, Chaplain of Jubbulpore—a daughter.

GARRATT—May 29, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain R Garratt, 9th Gurkhas, of a son.

DEATHS.

RAMSDEN—May 10, at Ghaziabad, of apoplexy Mr W Ramsden, Conductor R E, SubsEngineer D P W Central Provinces, retired, retired P W Inspector, E I Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 0-59a, Low water, 5-51m., 6-04a. Improvement Trust 4 p m,

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During April the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,223; among them the number of new admissions was 550, being classified as stated below:— Hindoos 310, Mussulmans 117, Parsees 21, Christians 80, and other class 58. The average daily attendance was 74.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Aden Egypt, and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator will be made up at the General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China Japan and Australia per s. s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sargant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. (G. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	Elvia	J W Monk
Overture	Ban liten Strich	Suppe.
Grand Selection	I Martiri	Donizetti.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust.

"THE P.W.D. ADVOCATE."—This is the title of a new journal which has come into existence for the purpose of supplying the wants of the members of the Public Works and Forest Departments. Up to now nine numbers have been published. The objects of the journal are to secure appointments for unemployed members of both services, to furnish information to contractors, and of course to discuss such topics as may be of interest to the departments. The proprietors of the journal have hitherto shown considerable ability in catering for those for whom the paper is intended, and doubtless it will secure the patronage which it deserves.

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector-Cauty charged Edward Wilson, an old offender, with wilful trespass and assault. It appeared from the evidence that early yesterday morning about 1 a. m. one Bezonji Sorabji, residing in a tent in the health camp opposite the Backbay Swimming Bath, heard some noise and got up. He saw the accused looking into the tent and trying to get into it through a window. He raised an alarm and with the assistance of his brother, Mr. Framji Sorabji, arrested the accused. The accused was then taken to the police station, and while Mr. Bezonji was making a complaint there, the accused assaulted him and struck him on his face. Inspector Cauty said that the accused had been previously convicted of a similar offence. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 on the first charge and sentenced him to 8 days' rigorous imprisonment on the second. The accused was also bound over in a sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for six months.

A DEVOUT HINDU WOMAN.—At the Head Police Office last week before a large number of people Jankibai, a female Hindu devotee was presented with a gold bangle by Mr. H G Gell, the Commissioner of Police, in recognition of the services rendered by her to the famine-stricken people in Bombay and to the Mahomedan pilgrims from Mecca. The good work done by Jankibai dates its commencement as far back as nine years ago. She went about the town and collected funds from charitably disposed Hindus and devoted them to the cause of the famine stricken refugees from Khatiawar providing them with food and clothing. Though a Hindu her charity was catholic. With the object of lending a helping hand to the destitute Mahomedan pilgrims from Mecca, she made it a practice to go about Mahomedan localities and to collect funds on their behalf. She paid daily visits to the Musaferkhana in Frere Road and if she came across a pilgrim in a destitute condition she would make provision for his maintenance in Bombay and supply him with a railway ticket to proceed to his native place. This good work done by her has been known to the police for a long time. Prior to his proceeding to Europe Mr. Gell took the opportunity to make the presentation to Jankibai as a mark of his appreciation of her unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity. Mr Gell thanked her for the good work she had been doing, and assured her of his sympathy with all her future endeavours in her benevolent task.

AUNT AND NEPHEW.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Jones charged Ratanbai, an old Bhatia woman, about 65 years old, with the theft of a cash-box containing jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 548, from the house of her nephew Harridas Vasanji, of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on the 24th instant the complainant left the box in his house in Bora Bazaar Street and went to work. The accused, who was his aunt and lived in the neighbourhood, came to his house and took away the box from a safe lying in the room. She took the box to her house and secured it in a cupboard. The next morning the complainant came to know that the box was missing. He made inquiries, and as the box was not forthcoming, he informed the police telling them that he suspected the accused. The police recovered all the property from the accused's cupboards. Mr. Velinker pleaded guilty on behalf of the accused and asked the Court to deal with her under section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He said the parties were very respectable people and the complainant also did not wish to press the charge. The accused was a very old woman and was addicted to opium eating. He was at a loss to know what the intention of the accused must have been in removing the box; for, when it was recovered from her the box was intact and the things were arranged in it as they originally were. Under these circumstances he once more appealed to the Court to give his client the benefit of the section. The Magistrate made an order for the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 250, and to furnish a surety for a like amount to be of good behaviour for a period of one year. Moraji Moolji, a son of the accused, offered himself as a surety and was accepted.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged Vassonji Dayal, a Mehta, and Ganoo Govind, a coolie, with the theft of Midy's capsules, packets of tooth-powder and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 110, the property of one Badrudin and another merchant. He also charged Kadurbhoy Ibrahimji, a Borah shop-keeper, with receiving stolen property. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the last accused. The evidence showed that the first accused was a Mehta in the service of one Badrudin, a general merchant, and the second accused a coolie who generally assisted the first accused whenever he went to the Victoria Dock to clear his master's goods. About the 15th instant the two accused managed to broach two cases lying in the dock, one of which belonged to Badrudin and the other to another merchant and extracted from them twelve packets of Midy's capsules, some tooth powder and a packet of nursery soap of the collective value of Rs 110. They packed up these articles in two other cases belonging to Badrudin. On the 24th instant they again went to the dock and put six cases belonging to Badrudin in a cart including the two cases in which they had packed up the stolen articles. The cart was driven to the house of the second accused, where the two cases were unloaded and opened, and the stolen goods removed from them. They then sent the stolen property with a coolie woman to the market with a view to its being disposed of, but before she could reach her destination she was stopped by a policeman on suspicion. The accused were subsequently arrested. On further information received from the first accused, the police arrested Kadurbhoy Ibrahimji to whom the accused had sold a part of the stolen property. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to twenty-eight months' and the second to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MADRAS RAILWAY DACOITY.

AT the Sessions Court Coimbatore, on May 28th Marrimuthu Gounden, Ramasawmy Gounden, Chinnappan and Mottai Koravan were charged under Sections 393, 302, and 307 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of Rama Gounden and the attempt to murder Arthanari Gounden, in the commission of a dacoity on the night of the 4th December last.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—Rama Gounden, a line watchman in the employ of the Madras Railway between the Erode and the Cauvery Stations, and Arthanari Gounden, the Cauvery Bridge watchman under the same Company were on the night of the 4th December last attack by a party of 10 men in their hut about 60 yards from the Erode end of the bridge. They were dragged out, beaten and robbed of all they had, Arthanari Gounden who knew the third accused implored for mercy, but they were the more severely beaten and he fainted. The assailants then threw the flags and lanterns into the river, and having bound the victims' hands behind their backs, took them both on to the bridge and rolled them off. Arthanari Gounden landed in the water and got his hands free, and being a good swimmer, got ashore. He arrived at the Cauvery Station platform at 3-30 A. M. naked, wounded, shivering with cold and exhausted. He informed the Stationmaster that the accused with many others had attacked him and Rama Gounden and had thrown them into the river. The body of a man was found in the bed of the Cauvery near Kodumudy nearly 30 miles from the bridge, and it was identified as that of Rama Gounden by his wife and relations.

As regards the motive for the offence the prosecution first witness, Arthanari Gounden, attributed it to the hostility of these men, he having shortly before seized the cattle of the first accused when trespassing on the line, and also having reported that the two sheep that were run down by an engine belonged to the second accused; but he could not say whether the assailants had any cause for enmity against the deceased. The Court found that this motive was quite inadequate for so terrible a crime, but it was observed that the attack was directed more against Raman, which was made clear from the way they were severally treated. From the way in which he was mutilated the deceased appeared to have been attacked because "of some unknown misconduct with some unknown woman," but the Police were unable to find out who the woman was. The night was that of the full moon and no weight could be attached to the argument that the attack would not have been made, for it was clear that the murderers were indifferent whether their victims recognised them or not, as their motive was to kill, and they never imagined for a moment that either would live to implicate them. Against the fourth accused the case was weaker, for Arthanari Gounden described the man who took his carrings as one who looked like a Koravan, "who limped and had a bandage about his leg." But the prosecution had failed to show that this accused had the limp and bandage at the time of the attack, and this left some room for doubt in his case. He was given the benefit of the doubt and was acquitted.

The judgment of the Court was as follows:—

"Agreeing with both Assessors, I find the first three accused guilty of the charges against them including that of dacoity with murder for though robbery cannot have been the main object of the attack dacoity was as a fact committed. In the case of the first and second accused who are middle aged to elderly men, and who appear to have been the ringleaders, I can see no extenuating circumstances. Even if Rama Gounden had misbehaved with some woman connected with them they had neither grave nor sudden provocation, for it is not alleged that there was any woman in the hut. Convicting the first and second accused under Sections 302 397 and 307 I sentence them subject to confirmation by the High Court to be hanged by the neck till they be dead. The third accused is a younger man and related to the second accused at whose instance it is probable he took part in committing this cowardly outrage. Having regard to his youth, I sentence him to transportation for life."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 21st.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C H A Hill C I E of the I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 1st June.

The services of Mr A E Staley I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 22nd April.

In the Home Depart notification no 649 dated the 15th April regarding the arrangements made in the Chief Court Punjab during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr A H S Reid for the words officiating temporary Additional Judge which occur in the designation of the Hon'ble Mr F A Robertson read temporary Additional Judge.

The services of Lala Shiv Dial Assistant Inspector of School in the Punjab Provincial Educational Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 29th May.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J S Jathaji M R C V S superintendent C V Depart Central Provo was granted privilege leave for two months and 3 days with effect from the 1st March.

Mr E E Fernandez Conservator of Forests 1st grade in charge of the Berar, Circle Central Provi is granted privilege leave for fifty-two days with effect from the 20th June.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj J Ramsay C I E a Resident of the 2nd class substantive pro tempore and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan officiated in addition to his own duties as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr Gen Baluchistan from the 7th Jan to the 13th Jan both days inclusive.

Mr K E Holland of the I C S is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Assist of the 1st class and is posted as First Assist to the Agent to the Govr Gen in Central India with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Maj S F Bayley an offic Political Agent of the 3rd class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th June 1904 combined with furlough for one year and three months under Articles 233 (b) of the C S Regulations.

The combined leave granted in Notification No 106-G dated the 23rd January 1903 to Mr J Robertis Registrar of the Foreign Depart is extended to the 31st Jan 1905.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the I A with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Sec of State for India:—Sec Lieut—Edward Charles Talbot 2nd Hat Bedfordshire Reg attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn The Black Watch (Royal Highlander); officiating double Oo Officer 47th Sikhs dated 23rd April Sec Lieut Talbot is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the I A subject to H M's approval; with effect from the 23rd April.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 I A Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the I A with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Sec Lieut—Guy Giffard Oliver 10th April 1904, Alan Gordon Rae 10th April 1904, Claude Mackinnon Hawes 14th April 1904 David George Bromilow 10th April 1904, Hubert Rowley Hadow 8th April 1904, Thomas William Kirkwood and 25th April 1904,

Lieut Col H F S Ramsden I A Controller of Military Accounts is appointed to officiate as Accountant Gen Mily Depart vice Col W R L Anderson C B on furlough out of India.

Lieut Col G A Williams I A and Maj T A Harrison In A M Accounts 1st class are appointed to officiate as Controllers of Military Accounts to fill existing vacancies.

Conductor C Hart Ordnance Depart has been transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th April.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The undermentioned fourth class Assist Sub having completed five years' service in that class to be third class Assist Surg with effect from 31st March 1904 William Hope Menzaud Cecil Beaumont Green Herbert Charles Jackson, Archibald Albert Fraud Hart, George Edwin Duckworth, Percival Thomas Duckworth, George Maurice Callaghan, Christian Frederick Theodore Cartner, Anthony Walter Gernon, James Alfred Lamont.

Bombay Command—Military pupil Charles William Murray having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as a fourth class Assist Surg with effect from the 25th April No 190 second class Hospital Assist Sadiok Aroo, having completed five years service in that class and passed the required departmental examination is promoted to the first class with effect from the 18th April 1904.

In Military Department notification No 396 of 1904 for Lieut Assist Surg read Lieut Alexander Luke Senior Assist Surg.

With reference to article 280 Army Regulations Ind a Volume I Part I the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the supernumerary list; with effect from the date specified:—Major (temporary Lieut Col) C F Minchin D S O I H S Maj Consul-General and Agent to the Govt of India in Khorasan and Seistan dated 30th March 1904.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st B. V. V. R Bapt Roberts George Snell is granted the honorary rank of Major 1st Battalion B and C I V R Maj Francis Gascoigne Lynde V D Unattached List resigns his commission and the granted the honorary rank of Lieut Col on retirement with permission to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps.

1st Bat G I P R V R C Captain Thomas William Bonner to be Major; with effect from the 1st April 1904 vice Hart transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Dermot Nicolas Joseph Clabby Gentleman to be S Lieut to complete the establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E A S Bell Exve Engir 2nd Grade State Railways Assist Secretary to the Govt of India in the P W D R Branch is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F D Couchman.

With reference to P W D Notification No 1901 dated 26th May 1904 Mr B Stapleton Executive Engineer 3rd Grade temporary rank State Railways is appointed to officiate as Assist Secretary to the Govt of India in the P W D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Monday:—The barometer has risen throughout the whole of the country, the rise having been generally rapid over northern India and a shallow depression is shown over the Indus valley and another over the gangetic plain, while the pressure is highest in the west of the peninsula and in Ceylon. Winds are variable over the gangetic plain, but blow from about a normal direction in most places, though on the central Madras coast there are unusual north-west winds. The force is strong at the head of the Bay, on the Sind and Kathiawar coasts, and over the Deccan. The mean temperature has generally risen in northern India, and generally fallen in the centre and south; and the mean temperature is lower than usual in most parts of the country. The highest maximum is 115 at Jacobad. Light to moderate general rain is reported in Burma, Assam, and moderate general rain in south India, but elsewhere only scattered showers have been received. The change of wind at Diamond, Island, Cocanada, Masulipatam and Nellore suggests that on area of unsettled conditions exists over the centre of the Bay, but it is at present too early to say anything definite. Showery to rainy weather will probably continue on the Burma coast, over Assam, and east Bengal and the south of the peninsula, but elsewhere the weather promises to remain fair with a few scattered thunder showers.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 30TH MAY.

| STATIONS. | Pressure 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.**

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1904.

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

ANXIETY concerning the Mission to Tibet is by no means premature. Though we have since heard from Colonel Brander, up to Saturday last communication had been interrupted for six days, and there is every reason to believe that the Tibetans have been more active than heretofore. Because the Tibetans have no knowledge of scientific warfare, we have come to despise our enemy. They have no scientific knowledge of warfare, but they have sufficient numbers to interrupt our lines of communications and cut off our mails and with them doubtless also supplies. His Majesty's Government, according to Mr. Brodrick's speech in the House of Commons the other day, has arrived at the conclusion that recent events make it inevitable that unless the Tibetans consent to negociate at Gyantse, the Mission must advance to Lhassa. The Government of India has been authorised to give the Chinese Amban notice that if no competent Tibetan negociator appears in conjunction with him at Gyantse within a given period to be fixed by the Government of India, we shall take steps to negociate at Lhassa itself. Government does not intend to depart from its original policy, so it has assured the Home Government, but it ought not to fall short of the fulfilment of that policy, and that is at present the danger which seems to threaten. The Government of India has been most carefully directed to preserve the lines of communications and the Government of India has failed to do so. Tibetan reinforcements, better armed than those we have hitherto met, have arrived and the situation has become more serious. We are not prepared to meet them. Our Government has failed to realise the magnitude of the task it has undertaken, and instead of sending forward troops capable of punishing the Tibetans, as is now necessary, it is despatching a handful of men utterly insufficient in strength to carry out the advance in the imposing manner in which it is desirable it should be made. We must not only impress the Tibetans with our ability to kill their untrained and practically unarmed hordes in hundreds—as we have already done—but to give them an adequate idea of our strength and importance. For months we have been shilly-shallying with a handful of men, progressing at a snail's pace, instead of marching steadily forward and appearing at Lhassa in such force and with such rapidity as to demonstrate to the Tibetans the utter uselessness of offering opposition and putting up their thousands of monks and villagers as targets for our rifles.

The column which is expected to achieve the desired result is not ready, and even when it is, if not materially stronger than is at present intended, will fail. It is no use pretending we are merely sending a Mission into a friendly State. We have it on Lord Curzon's authority that the idea is our negociations shall cover, not merely the small question of our future relations, commercial or otherwise, with Tibet, but we think that they should culminate in the appointment of a permanent British representative, consular or diplomatic, to reside at Lhassa. If we send a weakly force, although it may reach Lhassa and achieve Lord Curzon's object, it will not be able to secure the safety of that representative, who would fall a victim to fanatical outrage at the first favourable opportunity. If, as has been stated, the intention is that the expedition is not to be allowed to lead to occupation or to permanent intervention in Tibetan affairs in any form, the visitation of Lhassa ought to be in such strength as to convince the Tibetans resistance is useless and that any breach of convenant with us will be met by the severest punishment. An India Office telegram to the Government of India expressly stated that the advance would be made for the sole purpose of obtaining satisfaction, and that as soon as reparation is obtained a withdrawal should be effected, the India Office further objecting to the permanent establishment of a Mission. Said Mr. Balfour: "I am not able to imagine a contingency which would compel the Government to abandon the policy which has been so clearly expressed in the despatch of Nov. 6. Our wish is to live at peace with Tibet, to leave Tibet independent, to have no responsibility with regard to the internal affairs of Tibet, not to keep a Resident in Tibet with the responsibility which inevitably attaches to keeping a Resident." There is, therefore, a wide divergence of opinion between Lord Curzon and Mr. Balfour.

It may be Mr. Balfour's views have changed, and though he thinks the contingency which has led to that change "one of the greatest misfortunes that could possibly happen to the Indian Government or to England," he sees that the policy foreshadowed by Lord Curzon must now, almost inevitably, be accepted. We notice that Sir Henry Cotton in the "Times" has been endeavouring to set public opinion straight at Home. He tells the readers of that journal that there is little prospect of a diplomatic settlement, that whatever agreement may be come to, will be enforced at the point of the bayonet. That is the only possible outcome. But Sir Henry Cotton asks what is the value of such an agreement and where is the guarantee of its effectual performance? He points out that the contingency, of which Mr. Balfour had no idea, existed at the very time he spoke, and had existed from the hour when an armed Mission into the heart of Tibet was sanctioned. When Lord Curzon gained his way in the despatch of the Mission, Sir Henry truthfully, we think, says that he knew very well what consequences it would involve, and that although his own further policy was condemned, it would inevitably triumph in the long run. And so, adds Sir Henry, we are now on the high road to the fulfilment of his schemes The sooner we realise this the better, and the sooner it is officially acknowledged and prepared for, the better. It is useless to deny that we are on the high road to the fulfilment of Lord Curzon's schemes. It is too late to turn back, unfortunately. We are committed and we must insist upon British prestige being upheld. We have—say what we will—shattered the suzerainty of China in Tibet, and that being so the idea of turning back, even to the frontier, as suggested, is utterly out of the question. We have permitted ourselves to be led into this affair, and we must now see that it is brought to a successful conclusion, and that with the least possible delay.

THE COSSACKS. THE other day a "Times" correspondent wrote in terms of depreciation of the Cossack as a military force and we have been told that the Japanese are not in any degree impressed by what they have seen of Cossack prowess. It is true that the progress of the war has not yet given the Cossacks any opportunity for the display of their traditional qualities, but it may be that the campaign, ere its close, will permit them to equal the exploits of their predecessors who harassed the army of Napoleon in 1812. There is, however, reason to doubt that the present race of Don Cossacks is capable of the deeds which in former days hung a terrible glamour around their name and caused them to be recognised as the finest light cavalry in the world. A long period of rest from war and changes in military ideas have had influences which appear to have diminished the fighting value of the Cossacks, and there seems to be some justification for the poor opinion of them which the Japanese are said to hold. Major R. G. Burton of the 94th Russell's Infantry, who has closely studied the Cossack and has written a great deal about him, has a timely and instructive article on the subject in the new issue of the "Journal" of the United Service Institution of India. Major Burton makes some interesting comparisons between the Cossack and the Sowar who have many points of resemblance to each other, and he considers that the manner in which the former acquits himself in Manchuria should have valuable lessons for the Indian Army authorities. The Cossacks, he tells us, do not now appear to be what they were at the commencement of the last century when all Europe rang with their fame. From being a warlike race who lived to fight, years of peace have transformed them to agriculturists. When called out for military exercises now the Cossack no longer employs his ancient tactics, but is taught in the same manner as the regular troops so that he has to some extent lost those special qualities which distinguished him. Perhaps, adds Major Burton, it is as many Russian Officers think, this "dragooning" that spoilt the Cossack even more than a prolonged period of peace. An excellent irregular soldier, he declares, has been transformed into an indifferent regular. This change began twenty-five years ago. It was believed that the Cossacks were dying out and that it would be best to turn them into dragoons.

They had little chance of distinction in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, but Major Burton thinks that on their little steppe ponies they should be more useful in these days when shock tactics are at a discount. This will, no doubt, be the case, if, as is supposed, the traditional Cossack qualities are but awaiting the opportunity for exercise. But their modern training would seem to have destroyed the individual initiative and exercise of intelligence which nearly a hundred years ago made them a terror even to regular cavalry. Instead of being lightly armed with weapons which they knew well how to wield, they now bear the most modern equipment, which must affect their rapidity of movement. The peculiar Cossack tactics were allowed to fall into abeyance until about ten years ago, when an attempt was made to revive them, and, as Major Burton observes, with what success will doubtless be seen in the present war. The Japanese, however, do not promise to afford them many chances for distinction, and so far they have been useful for little else but the important work of scouting. Of the Cossacks who harassed Napoleon's Army in 1812, Marshal Moran wrote, : "We (the French Cavalry) deploy and boldly advance to the attack and already reach their line; but they disappear like a dream and we see only the bare pines and birch trees. An hour later, when we have begun to feed our horses, the dark line of Cossacks again appears on the horizon and we are again threatened with an onslaught. Thus one of the best and bravest cavalry forces the world has ever seen, was tired out and disorganised by those whom it considered unworthy foes, but who were the real saviours of their country." Others of Napoleon's generals wrote in similar strain of these irregular horsemen and their worrying tactics. Now that they are combined with regular cavalry, Major Burton suggests that they may prove more serious adversaries than the French found them ninety two years ago. "They may harass the enemy's cavalry" he says, "draw them on to the attack, and disappear like a dream,' but in their place will be seen not merely 'bare pines and birch trees' but threatening squadrons of heavy cavalry, fresh and ready to attack the disordered and exhausted pursuers of their Cossack comrades." They might indeed do all this, if the Japanese were not the people they are, but so far it appears that the only chance of the Cossack living up to his reputation consists in the at present, unlikely event of a hasty Japanese retreat from Manchuris.

LUNATICS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES. THE report, recently submitted to Government by Col. B. O'Brien, I. M. S., the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces, with reference to the lunatic asylums of that part of India, is a splendid example of brevity combined with complete adequacy. The figures are left to tell their own tale, and the Inspector-General confines his remarks to suggestions for improvements. Apparently the Agra Asylum is totally unsuitable for the reception of European insanes. The city is hot, much hotter indeed than either Bareilly or Benares, and under such conditions, a proper chance of recovery is not to be expected, At the present moment, the total European lunatic population of the United Provinces amounts to only fourteen. The few cases, which have been admitted into the asylum at Agra, says the Inspector-General, occupy an enormous amount of space, which is, indeed, sufficient for 287 natives. Were the accommodation now available for the natives sufficient, this waste of space would not be of much importance, but this is not the case, and at the present time there is a deadlock. This is a state of affairs which arises out of a long felt want for a purely European Asylum, and it is surely time that the matter was seriously taken in hand. Neither Barielly nor Benares offers proper accommodation, and we should imagine that, even if suitable asylums were established at those places, confinement in the hot weather would prove a severer tax upon the unfortunate inmates than they should be called upon to undergo. As a matter of fact, there is now a proposal on foot for the establishment of an asylum for Europeans at Chindwara in the Central Provinces, Colonel O'Brien is ready to fall in with this scheme and considers it an excellent way out of the difficulty. We hope for the sake of the native population, who are not at present provided for as well as for the Europeans who are certainly not at present subjected to proper climatic conditions, that the scheme will be rapidly pushed forward. It is not a matter which need involve very serious expenditure, but it is one which greatly needs immediate treatment. If the scheme were at once sanctioned, the Central Asylum at Agra, which is intended for the accommodation of the natives, would be ready in less than twelve months, and the difficulty as regards the natives would thus be solved. This is the only subject in the report which is of much public interest. Apparently the insane population of the United Provinces is upon the increase. On the other hand the number returned as cured is larger than in previous years, and the health of the inmates has been all that could be expected.

THE REFORMATORY AT CHUNAR. A BRIEF but adequate report of the work done at the Chunar Reformatory School, shows that good progress is being made at that institution. Nothing of an unusual character is to be found in the few pages which constitute the report. The officials appear to have a fairly happy time in respect of the discipline of the boys, and apparently the lads are amenable to the restrictions which they are called upon to experience, even if they do not actually like it; for last year there were no escapes, and the number of punishments for offences relating to work and breaches of school rooms was not excessive. The Superintendent states that a large amount of tobacco found its way into the fort in some mysterious manner, and it was eventually traced to the cane factory where, under one of the flags, it was found ingeniously concealed in a wrapping of waste pieces of cane fibre. Suspicion pointed strongly to the cane trade master, says the report, and his services were dispensed with. This is a curious sort of traffic for a school instructor to carry on, and it is to be hoped that his example will not be emulated by others. Another interesting paragraph relates to the religious and moral training of the boys. Apparently the mind of the Superintendent has been considerably exercised on this point. Religious text books have been supplied, and finally a pundit, who happens to be a non-official member of the visiting committee, has volunteered to preach to the lads weekly. No compulsion is placed upon the lads. They may attend this discourse or absent themselves as the bent of their minds dictates. Unfortunately the report does not say what proportion of the lads show a disposition to embrace the opportunity, thus presented to them, of receiving religious instruction. The industrial training given during the year was varied and useful. The financial statistics which are supplied are not important. Apparently the school cost less last year than in the preceding twelve months, though the average cost per head was more. The last remaining item—that regarding the future of the lads after leaving the school—is fairly satisfactory. Thus out of a total of 146 lads discharged. reports have not been received in respect of four. 27 have been lost sight of, 8 have been convicted, 17 have emigrated, two have died, and the restare earning their living and bear good characters.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 20th instant left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

CAPTAIN H.M. MOORE I.M.S., Resident Surgeon St. George's Hospital, was slightly better yesterday morning but the favourable symptoms took a serious turn in the afternoon and last night his condition was again reported to be very critical.

THERE seems every probability of a further reduction in telegraph rates between India and England says the "Pioneer". When the new tariff of half-a-crown per word was introduced it was understood that a two shillling rate would follow in course of time, if the loss due to the reduction was at all recouped by a greater amount of traffic. The returns show that this loss has been far less than was anticipated, and we should shortly see sixpence at least struck off the half-crown. The ideal rate would, of course, be a shilling per word and this will come in due season no doubt; but we must be content with small mercies at present.

THE Bombay General Clauses Act and the Motor Vehicles Act recently passed have received the assent of the Viceroy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th May, 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 64,929 maunds and Rs. 19,812 in the earnings.

The question of public improvements in Simla and the extension of the municipal area will, it is understood, be taken up at once now that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has arrived at the summer head-quarters.

DURING the proceedings before the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation in connection with the Dreyfus case, M. Papilland, a writer on the staff of the "Libre Parole," who had been summoned as a witness, refused, on being called, to take the oath until the recently removed crucifix was replaced. One of the counsel suggested that the reluctant witness should take his oath upon a rosary, but M. Papilland could not produce one, and eventually he was fined a hundred francs for contempt of Court, his testimony being dispensed with.

MORE SCOTTISH HUMOUR.

DR. KERR'S MEMORIES.

IT was not Dr. John Kerr, but another, who told the story of the Scot who disliked Perthshire as a place where they "dinna preach the Gospel and they watter the whusky," but the anecdote admirably illustrates the two main foundations of Scottish homour—the Church and the bottle. Pity 'tis, but 'tis certainly true. How far it is because these are the most absorbing interests of the country, and how far because Caledonian theology and Caledonian beverages are themselves mirthful or ludicrous may be left to other students to inquire. It is merely to the present purpose to point out that ("Other Memories old and New"), "Dr. Kerr's second volume of reminiscences, is quite typical in this respect. In the very first pages we read of the Scot who, going home after a Burns dinner with "serpentine and unsteady" gait, remarked: "Oor Jean will be weel pleased this nicht. It's the first time I ever gaed hame frae Burns' anniversary sober." A couple of pages later on comes this:—

Of Garscadden House, a few miles from Glasgow, which I occupied for ten years, a story is told and generally believed to be true. A former proprietor, of boundless hospitality, was entertaining a large party of boon companions. The orgie was prolonged far into the morning, when one of the company, pointing to the laird at the head of the table, said to his neighbour, "Isna Garscadden looking unco gash?" (ghastly).

"He may weel look gash," was the reply, "he has been with his Maker for the last twa hours."

"What! is Garscadden deid?"

"Yes, he's deid; I saw him dee, but I didna like to speak about it for fear of spoilin' gude company."

But it is only fair to say that the theological appeal is much stronger than the bibulous in Dr. Kerr's book writes a reviewer in the "St. James Budget." Some of the pulpit stories are chestnuts—that is the danger of all aftermaths of reminiscences—but a good many are from the author's own experience. He once in a Forfarshire church heard a young preacher hold forth on the text "Jesus wept":—

After a few vapid and almost meaningless remarks he said, "Yes, my friends, the law of gravitation has been the cause of much that is important in this world, but it has never done anything so great and so glorious as when it caused these tears to fall from the eyes of Jesus."

The Rev. Dr. Kidd of Aberdeen had a different method:—

In a Forfarshire church he chose for his text Isaiah i 4: "Ah sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters." He began by saying that he did not think that the words he had read applied to all who were now before him, but it would be very strange if they did not apply to some of them. In every congregation there were generally three kinds of people. Some were very good worthy men and women, others were just middling and might be better than they were, but others were actual deevils. He did not intend in this discourse to speak to the first kind who were already good Christians and not greatly requiring either advice or censure. The second class would be all the better for some plain speaking, but their case was not so urgent as that of the third class whom he had spoken of as positive deevils. To them he said I mean to speak. Then rolling up the right sleeve of his coat and stretching out his clenched fist in front of him he said, "Now you deevils!"

It is impossible not to suspect the Rev. Benjamin Trovato of having been the hero of the following:—

A licentiate who had charge of a mission station with a small salary was appointed to the chaplaincy of a jail. On the Sunday previous to demitting his charge and before he commenced his sermon he announced the fact and said that he had three reasons for leaving them. In the first place he said I leave you because you do not love God, for very few of you come regularly to church; in the second place, you do not love one another, for there have been no marriages among you during the three years I have been your minister; and in the third place, you do not love me, for you contribute very little to the small income I get. I have nothing more to say on this subject. You will find my text in the fourteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel, second verse, "I go to prepare a place for you."

Dr. Kerr is, of course, familiar with the time (not yet quite past) when Sunday walking was hardly compatible with Presbyterian godliness, when organs were anathema and hymns were suspect as human. He even underwent the ordeal instituted by Dr. Stevenson, of Dalry:—

Being orthodox, he was as might be anticipated, very conservative. This feature in his character he exhibited in the winter months to a very trying extent. During the rest of the year there were two services, at eleven and two o'clock, separated by an interval of an hour or more, but when the days were short, as many of his congregation came from considerable distances, it was desirable that they should be able to reach their homes before it was dark. But it was not only desirable but imperative that they should have two sermons. This was accomplished by having only one meeting, commencing at twelve o'clock, and doing away with the interval. There were then two sermons separated by the singing of a short psalm. It is difficult to conceive of anything more trying than two consecutive sermons by the same preacher at one sederunt.

The actors of those days were hardly less quaint than the pulpiteers. Here is a story of Mr. Alexander, of the Glasgow Theatre, Royal, "a miserable actor, but a good theatrical manager":—

On one occasion when, though an old man, he was playing the part of Romeo to a young Juliet, and after swallowing the poison, was lying dead, the grotesqueness of the situation evoked from the gods applause which Alick (the name by which he was universally known) felt was meant for mockery. Rising to his feet he came to the front of the stage and said, "You think I can't play Romeo, but I can play Romeo. I have played it before naming some people of distinction, and I shall play it again. He then lay down and died a second time.

A little of Mr. Alexander's facility would not have come amiss to a Scottish singer named Wilson:—

When Wilson was being trained for professional singing he sang a lovesong with exquisite quality of voice but with insufficient passion and expression. His teacher told him he must put more feeling into it, and sing as if he were really in love. "Eh, man," he replied, "hoo can I do that and me a married man?"

Of Dr. Kerr's school stories one is quite fit to match any of the recent Blue-book revelations from Ireland: it should be mentioned that it refers to an obsolete code:—

The lesson was one giving an account of a clever dog which had rescued a child from drowning. It was said that the dog was caressed by the parents of the child. I asked what was the meaning of caressed, and the answer came at once, "Made of fond led." On referring to the list of words at the top of the lesson I found the explanation given was made of fondled. Wishing to find out if any child in the class had got a glimmering of the meaning I went from top to bottom, and got from every child nothing but "made of fond led," pronounced as four words, to which they attached no meaning whatever. The teacher was surprised that I was not satisfied with the intelligence of the teaching.

There is a pleasant tale of a Banffshire schoolmaster who held strong views on the question of dress:—

In the days when crinoline was the rage, a girl came to school with a very extensive one, which much exceeded the space between the desk and the form on which she had to sit. The teacher seeing this said to her, Gang awa' hame and tak' aff thae girds (hoops), and come back to the school as God made ye.

It is to be hoped the damsel did not interpret the order too literally. Another rough and ready dominie was examining his boys in a catechism, and asked if God had a beginning:—

No, said the boy. Will he have an end? Yes, he replied. This was followed instantly by a buffet on the side of the head. Will he have an end noo? No, said the boy, and the master was satisfied.

It is the quickest conversion on record.

Dr. Kerr himself confesses to some doubts as to whether he is wise in gleaning in this volume the already reaped field of his Memories. He may be reassured. The volume is as pleasant as it is unpretentious

PORT ARTHUR'S FATE.

FORTRESS TO BE STORMED.

THE NANSHAN FIGHT.

OKU'S GRAPHIC DESPATCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that the Japanese casualties at Nanshan are now estimated at 3,500 men and that the captured Russian guns exceed seventy.

Reuter wires from Ninchwang that the Japanese hope to be able to storm Port Arthur within a fortnight. They realize that their losses will be the heaviest, but better this than keeping a large army idle for three months.

A large Russian vessel, probably the Bayan, reached Talienwan from Port Arthur on the 24th inst.

It was doubtless this vessel that assisted in the Kinchau battle.

General Oku has issued a Proclamation to the people of the Liao-tung peninsula in which he says Japan has been forced to appeal to arms on account of the unlawful aggression of Russia.

The Japanese are fighting the cause of justice, and he pledges protection to persons and property, and promises to pay for houses and food requisitioned.

Finally, he warns the people to refrain from assisting the Russians under severe punishment.

LONDON, MAY 30.

General Oku reports that his casualties at Nanshan were about three thousand five hundred men.

Sixty-eight cannons, ten machine guns, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, and a number of prisoners were captured from the enemy who left over five hundred corpses behind them.

General Oku then says :—We began the action at midnight on the 25th instant. The fourth Division was on the right, the first Division in the centre and the third Division on the left. The darkness was intense, but Kinchau was soon captured. Our Artillery opened on Nanshan at 5-40 a. m., four gunboats assisting from Kinchau Bay.

Three hours later, the Russian artillery fire slackened. Our Infantry advanced to within five hundred to three hundred metres from the Russian outworks. At 11 a. m. all the enemy's open forts were silenced, but the Infantry made the most obstinate defence.

The exceedingly strong position was defended as already described.

Our guns tried their hardest, but it was five o'clock before a breach was made for a dash of our Infantry, but meanwhile the third Division advanced so far and was quite surrounded.

The Russians reinforced their right, two batteries co-operating in a counter attack and an attempt to charge the third Division.

The ammunition of our batteries ran short and the guns were on the point of being withdrawn; so we made a grand effort en masse, the batteries firing their fiercest. The Infantry of the first Division charged with incredible bravery but lost heavily and were checked. Fortunately the gunboats from Kinchau Bay recommenced firing and the fourth Division, with one mighty effort attacking the Russian left, gained the heights whereupon the other Divisions leaping over their own dead, forced the trenches and the forts, and engaged in a hand to hand fight with pistols, swords and bayonets driving the enemy pell mell out of their last lines.

A number pursued the fugitives and our guns shelled them, our troops cheering all the time and after what was a proud day's work slept on the field of battle.

The Russian strength was one Division and two field batteries besides fortress artillery.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government on Sunday night.

General Oku reports: In the attack on Nanshan the 4th Division formed the right wing, the 3rd Division the left wing, and the 1st Division the centre.

The enemy consisted of one Division of the field army and two batteries of field artillery, besides fortress artillery and marines.

The 4th Divison, taking advantage of the enemy's left wing, being weakened by bombardment from our fleet in Kinchau Bay, finally succeeded in carrying the enemy's position. The other Divisions immediately followed, whereupon the enemy retreated in confusion, burning their magazines at Tafangshin.

Trophies, 68 guns, and 10 machine-guns, among many others.

Our casualties are about 3,500. The enemy left over 500 dead on the field.

GENERAL OKU.

General Oku, the victor of Kinchau, is about fifty-six years of age. He is a Baron and is a Samurai of the Osta clan. He held the rank of Major in the Imperialist forces during the Satsuma rebellion and in the course of it performed an act of heroic courage and resoluteness which gained him the greatest fame in Japan. After being beseiged by the rebels in Kamamoto Castle for four months, he made a desperate sortie at the head of his battalion, successfully penetrated the enemy's lines of investment and effected a junction with other Imperial troops which forced the Satsuma men to retire. Like General Koroki he is one of those Commanders of whom Japanese opinion has been summed up in the simple but sufficiently striking sentence. "We can rely upon them."

Telegrams dated Colombo May 30th state :—

In consequence of the efforts of the Japanese Commissariat Department, farmers have resumed work in Phongyang, and the Anju districts and are now busy sowing crops.

The Japanese have requested the Chinese officials and merchants to return to Antung and other places in the Yalu district, with the view of re-opening the Customs and resuming business.

The Russians are reported to be practically imprisoning Tseng-chi, the Tartar General, and other officials at Mukden.

Some 242 Japanese refugees from Saghalien have reached Hakodate. They were well treated by the Russian officials who facilitated their departure and provided them with provisions.

The offices and buildings of the Russian Timber Company at Yongampho were destroyed by fire.

The guns taken out of the Tsarevitch and the Retvisan at Port Arthur have been mounted at Society Bay.

THE BURDEN OF PORT ARTHUR.

ITS STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

The sudden materialisation of a second Japanese army on the Liao-tung peninsula out of the regions of mere hypothesis, writes the military correspondent of the "St. James Budget," is another piece of brilliant strategical jugglery on the part of our allies which marks the second important stage in their plan of campaign.

The first was reached with the dash over the Yalu which uncovered to attack the Russian position at Liao-yang. The second which was in instant readiness to become the corollary and extension of the first, has at one and the same time locked up Port Arthur, caused the abandonment of Niuchwang, which was prepared for an attack from the west or the sea, and embarrassed the Russian operations against Kuroki's advance by the threat of an enveloping movement from the south in conjunction with that which the army of Korea is probably preparing against Kuropatkin's main force. In this connection I shall not be surprised if we shortly hear of fresh attempts to break the railway at some point above Mukden to delay any attempt on the part of the Russians, if defeated, to retreat north.

With regard to Port Arthur two alternatives are before the second Japanese Army. It may simply contain the fortress by placing a force astride the peninsula between Kin-chau and Ta-lien-wan, or attempt to carry it by bombardment and assault. Both for financial reasons, as well as to forestall any possible intervention which might submerge their duel with Russia, time is an object with the Japanese. It is not at all unlikely, therefore, that we shall witness an adoption of the latter alternative, in which case the power of resistance possessed by the fortress becomes a matter of serious interest.

Looking from the harbour towards the great perimeter of the land defences one is somewhat reminded of the Portsdown Hill forts. Composed of a broken chain of yellowish hills the general shape is that of a horseshoe. The crests of these heights have been crowned by immense works forming a continuous and interdependent system of fortification. They are semi-enclosed works with their gorges protected by masonry and loophold walls. Built on a Kaponier trace, they are also equipped with counterscarp and escarp galleries. Great care has been devoted to provide protection to the guns and gunners of all these works and to render them safe from enfilade fire. In addition to the big forts numerous batteries occupy every advantageous point of the intervening or adjacent ground and a system of smaller forts and batteries extends as far as Dalny. These latter, however, are only disposed against an attack from the sea and must be abandoned before a landward invasion thus exposing the fortress to a heavy naval bombardment to which it would be next to impossible to reply.

One cannot help being impressed with the enormous amount of ingenuity which has been devoted to this Russian pied a terre ever since the British Government weakly withdrew its warship in compliance with the instantly falsified assurances of Muravieff. Since then the Chinese redoubts have been transformed under the direction of that successor of Todleben, General Vernander, into these mighty earthworks upon the hills, taking shape, in parapets, traverses, salients, curtains, interspersed with huge bastions of granite rock, and descending beyond in a maze of glacis, ravelines, and ditches equipped with all the obstacles to a hostile advance which time and human ingenuity could suggest, mines, abattis, barbed wire, and many another device designed to delay the assailant under the fire of the defending garrison.

Within the perimeter of fortifications communication between all parts of the fortress, its defences, dockyard, and town has been established by means of excellent macadamised roads, broad enough to admit infantry in fours and a battery of artillery at the same time. The armament of the forts and batteries is the next important point. The Russians wish us to believe that Port Arthur is defended by 400 pieces of artillery. The largest are undoubtedly the two 63-ton breech-loaders mounted at Kwang-chin-shan hill. The rest of the big guns, generally, consist of the 5·9in taken from the Chinese, and 7, 10, and 11in. guns of the Oboukoff pattern These are mounted either en barbette, on disappearing carriages, or on over-bank-fire carriages. Besides these there are a number of 4in. rapid fire and smaller quick-firing guns. The ammuniton must therefore be very varied.

The fortess contains vast stores of all kinds. How many projectiles per gun none can guess with any approach to exactness, unless it be the Japanese For two years and a half it has been pouring in by land and sea, though how much of an absolutely bogus nature was supplied before the outbreak of war started a panic of supervision it is impossible to say. There are enormous stores of tinned provisions, but the garrison will get no more fresh meat or vegitables, while the fortress bakeries will be severely taxed to supply anything like a requisite supply of bread. There are also immense stores of forage for the horses and mules which are needed on the lines of communication. But it must be remembered that the daily consumption of all these necessaries is very large. For the rest, the water supply, at its best in spring, is of poor quality, and must always be boiled; among the large civilian element sanitary arrangements are very indifference but the military arrangements in this respect are good.

As one looks down upon the devoted town from the hill defences the feverish activity of Russian aggression strikes one with full force.

The eye rests upon lines and lines of the street and public buildings, the great palace of the Viceroy, and the vast Russian cathedral, which were all in full progress before the war. How fast they thought was their hold on it all when they laid out those squares, theatre, circus, and public gardens with their band-stand, ornamental rockeries, and tennis courts, all now bearing terrible evidences of the shell fire of the Japanese artillery. Can Russia make good the defence of her stronghold? We have seen the strength of her fortifications. But there are weaknesses also.

A keen observer who visited the place as late as last December declares that scarcely half the forts on the land side were completed, or had any guns in position to resist an attack from this direction. Also, unfortunately for Port Athur, a range of hills runsdown the Liao-tung peninsula till it almost touches the fortified perimeter. From these many of he forts and batteries can be dominated, an advantage of which the astute soldiers of Japan will doubtless avail themselves once more, and unless a very large garrison is disposable the remote works might be captured in detail. Moreover, the ground in front of the defences, even where apparently open on the map, is deeply scored in all directions with gullies and ravines affording splendid cover for the riflemen of a daring enemy right up to within 300 yards of some of the main defences.

Very much will depend on the size of the available garrison. Until quite lately Port Arthur contained 25,000 men, a force by no means too large for its defence. But when the Japanese rushed thu the line of the Yalu it became evident that Russia's available field army was nothing like strong enough to lock up so many that were badly wanted elsewhere. The latest estimate places the garrison at about 6,000 men. But whether this includes the naval force or not, it is perfectly evident that such number are quite inadequate to make good the defence of so extended a perimeter as that of the works at Port Arthur.

It the Japanese can now seize and plant heavy guns on the Liaoti-shan height and St. Abb's head on the west, supplemented by the artillery of the fleet and their siege guns to the north, the fact of Port Arthur under such a tornado of fire, which would smite the Russian batteries on all sides, not only in front but in rear as well, can be better imagined than described. The truth is that Port Arthur could never be held without the aid of a dominant fleet, and not the best soldiers in the whole world could hope to defend it successfully under the hopeless conditions in which it finds itself.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

MORE SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Chumbi stating that Lieutenant Garstin and three sepoys were killed and Captain O'Connor and Lieutenants Mitchell and Walker and nine men wounded on the 26th instant when clearing a village which the Tibetans were fortifying near the Camp of the Mission.

The Tibetan losses were heavy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Colonel Brander has taken another village outside the Mission Camp at Gyantse, capturing 37 prisoners and inflicting heavy loss upon the Tibetans.

The British casualties are : Lieut. Garstin, R. E., and three sepoys killed, and Captain O'Connor R. A. and Lieut. Mitchell, 32nd Pioneers, severely wounded, Lieut. Walker, R E, slightly wounded and also nine men wounded.

A third Company of Native Mounted Infantry will be despatched to Tibet. It is to be mounted on hill ponies to be procured from the Himalayan Hill States.

CHUMBI (TIBET) MAY 29.

The Tibetans having started encircling the village of Palla, about eleven hundred yards from the Mission Camp, with entrenchments, and eight hundred yards from their Jong (fort) with a long big wall with the object of outflanking our position, Colonel Brander decided to attack and expel them. Palla was once partially destroyed by us, and the Tibetans driven out, but it has been reoccupied.

The attack commenced at 2-30 in the morning of the 28th and lasted for eleven hours.

The first attack was made from the north by Colonel Brander, the wall was blown in, and this disclosed three other walls built inside.

Major Paterson, of the 23rd Pioneers, was, therefore sent round and attacked the village from the south, blowing in the will and sapping his way right through the village from end to end.

The village is now being connected with the Mission Camp by a wall.

Our losses were Lieutenant Garstin, R. E., while leading the assault on the breach and three sepoys killed. Three officers and nine men wounded. Capt. O'Connor, R. A., was severely shot through the shoulder, Lieut. Mitchel of the 32nd Pioneers, was severely shot through the leg, and Lieut. Walker, R E, was slightly wounded.

The Tibetan losses were heavy, and thirty seven prisoners were taken.

On the 24th instant the convoy to Gyantse was fired on from Niani village and monastery, seven miles south of Gyantse. There were no casualties. On returning on the 28th inst from Gyantse, the convoy found Niani evacuated in consequence of the successful attack on Palla.

Colonel Hogge Commanding the 32nd Pioneers at Kalatso sent reconnoitring parties to Bamb-Tso Lake on the 28th, but found no enemy. Further parties are reconnoitring eastward towards Khambajong to-day. The rumoured report of the enemy in the vicinity of Harmini was also found to be unfounded.

The impression prevails that the enemy reported south-east of Bam-Tso are merely brigands.

Lieut. J. H. Garstin R. E. of the 2nd Sappers and Miners, received his commission on the 23rd Sept. 1897. He was posted to the Indian Establishment two years later and was stationed at Bangalore. He was a well known sportsman, and has played cricket for the Madras Presidency.

Capt. W. F. T. O'Connor, R. A., who is reported as having been severely wounded, got his commission in 1890. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1899. He was appointed to special duty with the Tibetan Expedition.

Lieut. H. S. Mitchell, of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers, received his first commission in 1900 and he was appointed to his present regiment in February 1903.

CHUMBI, MAY 28.

News received from Tuna to-day states that wounded Tibetans are attending hospital daily and that a party of Tibetans, estimated at four hundred are massed on the southern side of the Lhassa road, east of lake Bamb-Tso, and intend to attack our communications. This report is confirmed by a Tibetan trader, who arrived at Tuna to-day and was wounded by the Tibetans—strength unknown—at Hram, east of lake Bamb-Tso. The Tuna wounded Tibetans add that a force of some two thousand Tibetans, with jingals, are advancing from Khambajong against Tuna. The Mounted Infantry patrols have been despatched to try and get in touch with these forces. The posts are all alert, and Colonel Hogge is quite ready. Special precautions have been taken to safeguard convoys.

Capt. Parr, the Chinese Commissioner, arrived here yesterday from Gyantse and says the Mission post has been much strengthened, and learns that the Tibetans have been severly punished at their assaults on the 5th May, and are now hesitating to attack the post again, and intend to try investment tactics. Capt. Parr says that the belief gains ground that a few Russian Mongolian Dorjeieff followers are assisting the Tibetans, as one or two were killed in fighting against us at Kharola on May the 6th.

The section of the Mountain Battery with two 10-pounder guns which was in the Chumbi Valley is now at Gyantse, having arrived there a few days ago with the two companies of infantry. These guns should prove very useful in keeping down the ibstan fire from the fort. A consignment of common shell is being sent up, as shrapnel only was originally taken.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE COLONY AND THE CHINESE.

The Exclusion Bill.

GOVERNOR'S ASSENT WITHHELD.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Governor of the Cape has withheld his assent to the Chinese Exclusion Bill passed by the Cape Assembly and is awaiting His Majesty's pleasure.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 20th inst. left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day, and the same Company's s. s. Australia left here for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

"THE PROPOSAL" is a smart little song just published by Messrs. Rose and Co., Bombay, the words by J. A. N. and the music by Arthur Sackville. The compass runs from La to Re, a very easy one for most voices. The accompaniment is simple and effective, while the melody is pretty and flowing with a change in time and key for the last verse. The words are on the Simla lines of proposals, with the good old Deodar in the foreground and the Rickshaw and the Dandy side by side, and a whole little story is told in the verses. The song is sure to be a favorite in India.

THE CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 30.

A telegram received here shows that Gouvernant, the Derby favourite has been drawn by a person at Chakrapore with ticket No. 78,919; Henry the First goes to Calcutta to ticket No 8,070 St. Amant goes to Dinapore to ticket No. 36,250 and John O'Gaunt has been drawn by somebody at Jutogh, G. I. P. Railway, ticket No. 25,577. A confederacy started by the Station Master of Poona has drawn Vldamir, ticket No. 4688. The first prize this year is Rs. 4,35,665, second prize Rs. 1,74,263 and third prize Rs. 87,133.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO.

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

A Pabna correspondent writes on 27th instant :—A few days ago, a terrific tornado swept over three villages in this district about 12 miles from headquarters. Men and cattle were lifted high in the air and then thrown down with violence to the earth. Seven people are reported to have lost their lives and about twenty more to have been more or less seriously injured. The District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon have visited the villages and arranged for the relief of the sufferers.

CAPE COMORIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

MADRAS, MAY 30.

Mr. Madhava Row, the Dewan of Travancore, accompanied by his staff and local officers, inspected the site projected for the Cape Comorin harbour this morning. He walked round the site and obtained detailed information regarding the advantages to be derived from the Cape Harbour which has been inspected by the Maharajah, the British Resident and other high officers, all having been favourably impressed with its utility. The Dewan studied the plans carefully and appeared also favourably impressed with the Scheme.

A VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT VIZAGAPATAM.

An interesting ceremony took place at Vizagapatam on Saturday on the triangular piece of ground opposite the Government Telegraph Office, the occasion being the unveiling by the Collector, Mr. R. H. Campbell I C S, of the bronze statue of the late Queen Empress, the gift of Sri Rajah A.V. Jugga Row to the town. All the leading officials of Waltair and Vizagapatan, European and native, mustered strong and a number of ladies also graced the occasion by their presence. H. H. the Maharajah of Bobbili and his two sons were among those who were present. Outside the enclosure hundreds of people witnessed the tamasha.

THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

This week's meteorological cables from the southern trade region show that the barometer has fallen in Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles, the fall however presenting this satisfactory feature that it is greater in the Seychelles than in Mauritius and Zanzibar, the result being to increase the gradient from the south to northwards and thus to facilitate the current of rain-bearing winds towards India. On the other hand south-east trades are described as weak both in the Seychelles and Mauritius and more westerly than usual in Zanzibar. The rainfall, which was very heavy in the two previous weeks in Zanzibar, has now practically ceased there. Fine weather is reported in the Seychelles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Lieut. J. W. Skipwith R. E. is transferred from the Military Works. Service, Punjab Command, to 3rd Sappers vice Lieut. May appointed to the Survey department.

Captains Phipps and Kane R. A. remain at home on leave until July next.

The Government of India have sanctioned officers in military employ serving in Baluchistan being permitted to present themselves for examination in the Brahui language and receiving a reward of Rs. 400 on passing a successful examination.

The war service of all officers and others who actually took part in the Chin Hills and Kachin Hills expeditions of 1892 and 1893 will be recorded in the Army list as follows : North-East Frontier of India, Chin (or Kachin) Hill-1-92-93 despatches etc.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a wound pension of £70 a year to be granted to Captain Villiers Stuart, 5th Gurkhas, being made permanent.

Colonel Ramsden took up his appointment as Officiating Accountant-General in the Military Accounts Department at Simla on Friday.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA'S AFFAIRS.

The following communication has been sent to us for publication :—

With reference to the paragraph which appeared in the "Evening Jame" of Saturday the 28th inst. and again in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of 30th idem concerning the affairs of the late Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, we are instructed on behalf of Messrs D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata, the sole Executors of the deceased, to say that there is no truth whatever in the several particulars given in the said paragraph.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.

ADEN FREE FROM PLAGUE.

MESSRS. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROTHERS, Bombay, have received a telegram from Aden stating that from yesterday clean bills of health are being issued to steamers leaving the Port.

MAJOR BIRD is now on his way from Kabul to Peshawar.

THE "Pioneer" writes :—With reference to a paragraph in our issue of the 28th recording the death of the Private Secretary of the Maharaja of Rewah under somewhat strange circumstances, fuller information of the facts which reaches us clears up any mystery in the case. It appears that the Private Secretary, R B Lal Janardan Singh had been ailing for some time and was under the treatment of the Agency Surgeon at Sutna. Early on the morning of the 4th instant he accidently set fire to his clothing and was severely burned, with the result that he died that night in spite of all that could be done by the Agency Surgeon. The Maharaja and the Dewan, who was an elder brother of the late Private Secretary, were present at the time. Ten days later, that is on the 14th instant, this brother the Dewan also died of internal hemorrhage brought on, it is believed, by medicines with which he had been dosing himself. He was suffering from diabetes and dyspepsia. The facts of two brothers holding important appointments in the State dying in succession so soon after one another not unnaturally has given rise to the usual rumours, but our information is emphatic that there is no basis whatever for suspicion.

TROOPS FROM SOMALILAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.I.M.S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Capt. T. A. L. de Berry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera via Aden. She brought details, consisting of 18 officers, 3 warrant officers, 4 native details, 39 private followers, 9 horses, and 660 sick details. During the voyage she met with fine weather with W. and W. S. W. moderate winds from off Socotra to Bombay. The Hardinge entered the Prince's Dock on arrival and landed the troops there. The following are the names of the officers :—

Major Marsh, Lincoln Regt	Lieut Hutchinson, 27th Punjabis
Lt-Col Rodgers, I M S	Major Bourdier, 17th Cavalry
Capt Parry, I M S	Lieut Umar Hayat Khan, 18th Lancers
Lieut Barrington, 28th M B	Capt Smithell, 13th Lancers
Capt Dent, Leicester Regt	Lieut A S Evans, R E
Captain Conway-Gordon, 3rd Skinner's Horse	Lieut Daff, 32nd Sikhs
Lieut Wolsehouse, 12th Bn Inch Regt	Sub-Condr Taylor, S and T Corps
Capt Doughty, R W Fus	Sub-Condr Morton, S and T Corps
Lieut Norman, Queen's Own Corps of Guides	Staff Sergt Rosser, Head-Qrs Staff
Major Ballard, 1st Norfolks	
Lieut V H Evans, R E	
Capt Bell, 27th Punjabis	

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has selected his new Dewan from among the officers of his own State, and has not this time gone far afield for one. The Dewanship is the highest post in the State and it is but fair, writes a correspondent, that it should be held out as a prize by the Maharajah to his own officers of note. The departure of late from this practice and the induction into the Dewanship of outsiders was somewhat discouraging to his own officers who naturally regarded it as a slight to themselves. The service of Baroda has had a number of capable men, and some of them proved able Dewans like the late Kazi Sahbudin and the late Mr. Laxmon Vaid. The choice of the Maharajah has fallen in the present instance on Mr. Kereshaspji R. Dadachanji, M.A., LL.B., an officer of thirty years' standing who has been tried in nearly every high post in the state and not been found wanting. From Naib Subah, that is Assistant Collector, to Naib Dewan, he has filled every post with credit and is acquainted with the details of every department. This knowledge will serve him in good stead now that he is called to the highest post. He served with great ability as Survey Settlement Officer in succession to the late Mr. F. Elliot, I.C.S., and was for several years Chief Justice of the State. The duties, of the present post are not new to him, as he was deputy to a former Dewan and has held the acting appointment of Dewan for several months, since the health of Mr. Dhannaskar the retiring Dewan broke down.

THE FLOODS IN CEYLON.

ALL RECORDS BEATEN.

AN eye-witness sends the following somewhat lurid description of the floods at Yatiyantota :—

To-day, the 22nd instant, has seen at Yatiyantota greater destruction by the floods than any of the oldest native inhabitants has ever witnessed or even heard of before. To-day's floods must have reached some 10 ft. higher than it has ever been known to reach before. The destruction is terrible, not only amongst the natives and caddie-keepers, but all round the country side. One tea estate alone is said to have lost within half an hour some Rs. 25,000 in damages as the result of washaways and several tea factories have had from 3 to 10 ft. of water rushing through them. The destruction however does not stop there as when at its height the flood rose above even the railway lines at Yatiyantota station and reached within one foot of the floor of the railway goods shed where large quantities of tea and other goods were stored ready for transmission to Colombo or elsewhere. On reaching Yatiyantota station, about 6-30 a. m. I witnessed a scene which I hope never to see again. Behind the station lies the village known as Galgoda, and the whole of this village was under water by 4 o'clock. Luckily, most of the inhabitants ran towards the higher ground near the station when they saw the water rising, but some were foolish enough to try and save their goods, etc. when it was too late. Lots of these men must have perished in the fast rising waters. A few, however, at the last moment took to the trees and had to remain there for hours until aid was sent them in the way of boats. Enquiry as to this enormous rise of water disclosed the fact that in Yatiyantota in 1873 the water rose quite 60 ft. and that about the same time the river at Ratnapura was 20 ft. above its normal level.

It was reported in Colombo on the 24th instant that at one time all the engines and the railway rolling stock were completely under water. The railway officers were not able to throw much light on the report, but they thought it was possibly true. Their information from the further end of the line has been extremely limited.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY.

For the benefit of Indian Students and other visiting England the Bombay Political Department re-issue the following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public) under date the 8th December 1899 :—The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to his Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

In order to enable the Secretary of State to deal with such cases satisfactorily the Governor-General in Council has decided that it is necessary to press upon Indian students and others visiting England the desirability of providing themselves before their departure from India with an authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residence of Native States. For a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

PRESIDENT LOUBET's visit to Rome has brought to light a singular French relic, a century old, and still preserved at the Vatican. This is nothing less than a balloon, one of the first ever used, which was sent up by order of Bonaparte, as the most wonderful event in his coronation festivities. It was built by the aeronaut Garneri, who in 1797 had made the first parachute descent, and on the 16th December, 1804, ascended, to the wonderment of all Paris, with its car built like an eagle, with wings outspread and an Imperial crown on the top. The balloon soared away southward, and next day was seen over Rome, where it came to earth after damaging itself against the monument known as Nero's Tomb. Keenly sensitive to the association suggested with the tyrant, Napoleon wanted to hear no more of the balloon, which has remained at the Vatican ever since.

THE Madras Government has just replied, in unequivocal terms, to a memorial presented to it on behalf of the sweet toddy drawers of the Tinnevelly district, who complain, among other things, of being hardly used by the subordinates of the Abkari Department. First the Board of Revenue said that "the gross ignorance shown by the memorialists as to the uses to which sweet-toddy is put is most remarkable in a memorial got up by missionaries who pretend to be so closely in touch with the people as those of Tinnevelly. The present arrangements do not press severely upon honest tappers, but the fact that there is little honesty among them, and that they find it necessary to disarm the Abkari establishment by bribery, seems to make it advisable to adopt some form of regulation of sweet-toddy drawing. The memorialists must be made to understand that they cannot with impunity deliberately corrupt the Abkari forces." The Government says: "While it is an undoubted fact that curruption among subordinate officials and molestation of persons lawfully employed can never be altogether prevented, the Government are convinced that by far the larger part of any troubles from which the Tinnevelly toddy-drawers may suffer is the direct result of their own disregard of the law."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The American Cotton Crop.

SCOTCH JUTE SPINNERS AND CALCUTTA.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND DAMAGE TO FREIGHT.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Messrs. Neill Brothers have issued a circular in which further efforts are made to clear up the diminishing margin of doubt as to the size of the 1903-4 American cotton crop. The small movement into sight during the past four weeks shows that the supposed stocks in the interior have yet to prove their magnitude, but it is pointed out that "even those who believed in their existence did not pretend that they would show up till July or August. From the fact that the actual stocks in the counted towns are still 30 per cent. over those of the same time last year, the inference is drawn that a similarly larger holding in the uncounted towns and plantations may very well exist, the holders in both cases being confident in future high prices or having already sold their cotton for July delivery at New Orleans. If this assumption be correct, the commercial crop, according to Messrs. Neill's calculations, will amount to 10,329,000, and this conclusion is fortified by a fresh "consolidated estimate" of 10,350,000 bales, which is a reduction of 150,000 bales from the last consolidated estimate. Messrs. Neill Brothers notice with satisfaction the transference of cotton during the past four weeks "from America, where it was in excess, to Europe, and especially to Great Britain, where it was badly needed." The four weeks exports to this country amounted to 172,000 bales, against 104,000 bales last year, reducing the deficiency since September 1 from 450,000 bales to 382,000 bales.

With regard to the interesting question of the relation between cotton supply and consumption, Messrs. Neill Brothers say :—"The table given in our last circular showing that a falling off in spinners takings after 8th April at the rate of 25,000 bales per week would bring the total for the season down to 10,100,000 of American cotton was a good deal criticised, many of our readers maintaining that such a reduction in the takings was impossible. During the intervening four weeks however the takings instead of falling off only 25,000 bales per week have been at the rate of 82,000 bales per week less than last year—certainly an astounding rate of decrease. They now show that even if for the remainder of the season the takings should only fall 20,000 per week below those of last year the total would be 9,933,000 bales against the revised crop estimate of 10,350,000 bales. The conclusion is that it still looks as though we should end the season with the balance of visible supply considerably on the right side though this will doubtless be to some extent at the expense of mill stocks. Moreover as the cotton world does not stand still while cotton bulls and bears are fighting, it is reasonable to suppose that the stocks of yarns and goods will also be considerably reduced, leaving a probability of a good trade next winter, if the world be blessed with a sufficiently bountiful crop to keep prices on a fair working level."

The extension of jute spinning and weaving in Calcutta and Germany in recent years and new developments in the Dundee industry have raised the question whether in the near future jute spinners and manufacturers may not be called on to face a problem similar to that which is causing so much anxiety in the cotton industry. It appears that the increased competition of Calcutta in foreign markets which Dundee used to supply with heavy goods and common descriptions of hessian cloths has caused the Scotch spinners and manufacturers to turn their efforts more and more to the development of a trade in new specialities both in yarns and woven fabrics. Both Dundee and Calcutta, therefore, are extending the aggregate demand for the material by extending special markets for several branches of the manufacturing industry, and Germany certainly is feeling the same stimulus to increased variety in jute fabrics. It is therefore the more satisfactory to learn from Calcutta that the jute crop of the season 1903-4 is turning out much larger than was originally anticipated. The official estimates in the final forecast some time ago promised a yield, inclusive of the Assam and Kuch Behar crops, of 6,500,000 bales; but it is now stated that the total will be nearer 7,500,000 bales. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has compiled a statement of the visible supply for the first eight months of the season—that is, up to March 31,—corrected by the addition of 10 per cent for unregistered receipts. According to this calculation 6,215,801 bales had been received at Calcutta and 329,036 bales at Chittagong, making a total of 6,544,837 bales for the eight months. Of this quantity, it is stated, 3,592,596 bales had been exported, 50,000 bales were held in the bazaars, press-houses, and ships' holds, and 2,902,241 bales had been taken by the local mills. Adding the quantity usually allowed for up-country consumption—that is, 500,000 bales,—it would appear that 7,044,837 bales were already in sight at the end of the first eight months of the season, and, judging by the rate at which supplies were still arriving at Calcutta (about 45 per cent. coming in by rail), it is believed that the crop will certainly not be less than the crop of 1901-2, in which case a satisfactory surplus stock to carry over for the new season may be expected.

It is a difficult matter to say what is the test of a railway company's liability for loss, damage, or delay in the case of goods which they carry at owner's risk, and the task has hardly been made easier by a judgment which has been given by a Divisional Court in an appeal by the Great Western Railway Company against a decision of the judge of the Plymouth County Court. The County Court judge awarded damages to a trader named Foster for delay in the delivery of certain barrels of fish sent from Brixham to Jersey. The barrels were consigned via Exeter and Southampton under what are known as owners risk conditions, set forth in the consignment notes. As these conditions formed the contract between the parties and are in a form very generally adopted by railway companies, it is worth while to set out the material parts in full. The consignment notes signed by the plaintiff and addressed to the Railway Company ran in these terms. Receive and forward undermentioned merchandise to be carried at the reduced rate below the Companys ordinary rate, in consideration whereof I agree to relieve the Great Western Railway Company and all other companies over whose lines the merchandise may pass or in whose possession the same may be during any portion of the transit from all liability for loss, damage, misdelivery, delay, or detention except upon proof that such loss, damage, misdelivery, delay, or detention arose from wilful misconduct on the part of the Company's servants; and I also agree to the conditions on the back of this note. This agreement shall be deemed to be separately made with all the companies or persons parties to any through rate under which the merchandise is carried." The goods having been consigned by Exeter and Southampton, they ought in the ordinary course to have been transferred at Exeter from a Great Western truck to a London and South-Western truck for conveyance to Southampton and thence to Jersey. What actually happened to them was that they were over-carried to Taunton, where they were discovered and unloaded, and it being then too late to return them to Exeter in time to catch the Southampton boat to Jersey, they were sent (to save further delay) by Weymouth to Jersey, where they arrived in a damaged condition owing to the delay. The County Court judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and gave judgment for the damage caused.

The ground on which the County Court judge based his finding was that he was bound to follow a decision of a Divisional Court some five years ago in the case of Mallett v. Great Eastern Railway Company. That was also a case of delay in carrying fish consigned by a particular route at owner's risk, under conditions almost identical in terms with those quoted above. The fish in that case was to be sent

from Lowestoft to Jersey by London and Weymouth. Instead of sending it by this route, the Railway Company sent it by way of Southampton, with the result that it reached Jersey after the market, and the plaintiff Mallett sustained damage. The Divisional Court held that for the injury he had sustained he was entitled to recover against the Railway Company, as the damage was caused not by delay in performance of the contract but by sending the goods by a different route from that by which they were consigned—by not carrying out the contract, in fact. In the same way, the Plymouth County Court judge in Mr. Foster's case held that as the Great Western Railway Company had sent the goods by a route other than that by which they were consigned—that is to say, by Weymouth instead of by Southampton,—they must pay for the injury which had been caused thereby to Mr. Foster. This the Divisional Court have now held was wrong, on the ground that sending the goods by Weymouth instead of by Southampton did not constitute a new route as in Mr. Mallett's case, but was merely done to save further damage to the goods, and that consequently the Railway Company was protected.

As this decision represents the unanimous opinion of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Kennedy, it is no doubt sound law, but one cannot help feeling that there is a good deal to be said for the plain man who fails to reconcile the success of Mr. Mallett with the discomfiture of Mr. Foster. If it was a breach of contract on the part of the railway company in one case to send the goods by a different route to that agreed upon, why was it not also a breach of contract in the other case. If we interpret the two decisions of the Divisional Courts aright, it would seem that, following Mr, Mallett's case, it is not permissible for a railway company without any particular object to send goods by another route than that chosen ; but that, following Mr. Foster's case, it is permissible for them to do so when the object is to mitigate the consequences of their own negligence. Suppose that in Mr. Foster's case the railway company had, on discovering their mistake, carried out their instructions to send the goods by Southampton, and done so by a later boat, instead of saving time by sending them by Weymouth, would they then have been liable to pay damages for the delay? If the answer is No, there seems to be some sound common sense in the decision of the Court, for it would be obviously absurd that the railway company should not be liable for the damages caused by the longer delay and should have to pay if they bestirred themselves to lessen the delay. The answer as to their liability if they had still sent the goods by Southampton would seem to turn on the question whether it was wilful misconduct on their part to overcarry the goods to Taunton when they should have been transferred at Exeter. Probably that would not be considered wilful misconduct, for in 1877 the Court of Appeal held that wilful misconduct in such cases was something more than negligence, and must involve some knowledge that the Act was wrong. On the other hand, in the same year, a Divisional Court consisting of Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice (now Lord) Lindley, in a case where goods consigned to one Jeeves were delivered to one Jarvis held that delivery to a different person altogether was a wilful and deliberate act amounting to misconduct. Might it not equally be said that taking to a different station altogether was a wilful and deliberate act amounting to misconduct? We hesitate to pursue such puzzling speculations and can only regret that the law of a subject so important to traders is not in a clearer and more definite state.

Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, in a circular dated April 30, refer to the moderate decline in stock market values though a combination of adverse circumstances might have been expected to provide all the material for an active bear campaign. The power of resistance is attributed to the liquidation that has eliminated weak places and apparently discounted any reaction. It is suggested that values, generally, are now on a sound basis, and in spite of recent business depression there is a steady demand for desirable securities. "The feature of the week was the unusually heavy exports of gold, amounting to about dols. 1,000,000. If we are not mistaken, these are record shipments, and they may have been stimulated by preparations for payment for the Panama Canal. Aside from this special demand, however, this is the season for gold exports, and the recent decline in our merchandise shipments foreshadowed an efflux of gold. There is every probability of this movement continuing for a period, and no surprise need be expressed if we ship considerably more gold this season than for several years past. The causes stimulating gold shipments just now are a diminished trade balance, the Panama Canal payments, and an increased foreign demand for gold resulting from the war. The first and last of these causes are likely to continue for some time, and as the United States now holds an unusually heavy supply of gold and our bank reserves are high we can look upon the outflow of the precious metal with comparative indifference, if not satisfaction, as it is simply going where it is most needed and where it will accomplish the most good." Agricultural conditions have been unsatisfactory, and the textile industries are, of course, depressed. In some departments of business, however, a better tone is reported, notably in the iron trade, and "the outlook is for a fair trading market, with moderate fluctuations in either direction."

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

In order to encourage the study of India and Indian history the Royal Asiatic Society some time ago introduced a scheme by which a prize of books should be given annually at certain public schools for an essay on a subject chosen by the council of the society. It was also arranged that a special medal, called the Royal Asiatic Society's Indian Empire Schoo Medal, should be given to the writer of the best essay. The first winner of that medal is Mr. W. N. Ewer, of the Merchant Taylor's School, and a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on May 10th at its rooms in Albemarle street for the presentation of the medal, Lord Reay presided, the presentation was made by Mr. St. John Brodrick M. P. Secretary of State for India, and the audience included many distinguished members of the society the Rev. J. A. Nairn (Head Master of the Merchant Taylors' School), and Mr. and Mrs. Ewer.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the objects of the scheme, and said that the subject of the winning essay was The Emperor Akbar his Life and Work.

Mr. Brodrick said that what had been said about the objects of the scheme went home to his heart, for judging from his own experience, he should say there were two subjects of which most boys left public schools entirely ignorant—the politics of the preceding generation and the history of our Empire. All would agree that the pivot of British action was often controlled by questions relating to Asia, and any endeavour to interest the younger generation in the future, past, and present of our Indian Empire was to be encouraged.

THE FOUNDER OF THE MOGUL DYNASTY.

As an outsider he congratulated the council on the selection of the subject. What figure was more interesting in history than that of the founder of the Mogul Dynasty? Akbar was a man who was not only a great conqueror but a still greater administrator of the land he conquered. He heartily congratulated the gentleman who had written the essay, for in it he had brought out the leading features which made Akbar so strong and so great a personality. Three centuries ago Akbar seemed to have discovered most of the secrets which we laboriously put into operation in the present day. He exercised a degree of religious toleration which would be remarkable in the present day, and which was still more remarkable when it was remembered that in Akbar's day Europeans were burning each other at the stake for small differences of creed.

Akbar even tried to give old age pensions to the deserving in an era when there were no general elections. (Laughter). In war he was equally remarkable. He put an end to the system of selling women and children into slavery because their husbands or fathers had offended. He paid his troops and prohibited plundering, an example which many rulers might well imitate to-day. On the principle of broad toleration the Mogul Dynasty was founded and that was one of the main principles by which the contentment of India alone could be secured. We had reason to be proud as a nation that we had avoided in India so many of those mistakes which had given other nations continued trouble in Asia and in Africa (Cheers.)

Mr. Brodrick then presented the medal to Mr. W. N. Ewer and heartily congratulated him.

The Rev. J. A Nairn having spoken Mr. Brodrick was thanked for his presence.

The Bruce gold medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Sir William Huggins, president of the Royal Society, for distinguished services to astronomy.

TURF SCANDAL ACTION.

SINGULAR ADMISSIONS BY MR. SIEVIER.

The keen interest felt in Mr. Sievier's action against Sir James Duke for alleged slander was manifested in the appearance of Mr. Justice Grantham's court when his Lordship and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case on May 9th Many well known racing people were among the crowd that filled the court.

When Mr. Sievier took his place in the witness-box, he was taken in hand by Mr. Lawson Walton, K. C., for cross-examination. After two years on the stage, he said he went, in 1882, to Australia. He knew Semaphore Pier at Port Adelaide.

Was it there you had the experience of being thrown into the water?—I have never had that experience.

Were not you ducked?—Never in my life.

By someone who rightly or wrongly thought that you had cheated them?—Nothing of the kind.

You deny the incident altogether?—Entirely—in any part of the world.

Perhaps you will hear more about it.—I hope so.

Don't make those observations.

Mr. Sievier said he was a bookmaker in Australia and was financed by a man named Whinham. He left Adelaide to go to Melbourne, though it was not because complaints were made in Tattersall's Club at Adelaide. He knew a man named Stubbins, who had been his clerk. He also knew a man named Benson.

He is the "Jubilee Plunger"?—The "Jubilee Juggins," I should say.

And he wrote a book to show how he got through half a million of money?—I am pleased to say I have never read it.

He did not, Mr. Sievier continued, in reply to further questions, win £2 000 from Benson. The amount was about £150 he should think. He did not remember going with Stubbins and an ex-prize fighter named Hickens to the Maison Doree to play cards with Benson.

Did not you and Stubbins and Hickens arrange to share the winnings?—No.

Witness admitted that he left Australia owing Stubbins £300—part debt and part gift. He also admitted that he was summoned for an incident which took place with "Lord X." The sentence of fourteen days for assaulting Lord X at the Victoria Club, Melbourne, was afterwards quashed. He summoned the young lord, but he did not appear. Mr. Sievier then referred to "Lord X," as Lord Deerhurst. He was expelled from the club, but that was on account of toadyism. When he was summoned it was before a packed bench. On the 8th November, 1882, he was married, and divorced in 1885. He did not read the petition, because it was served on him twelve hours before he left Australia, but he paid the solicitor's costs long before the case came on.

In May, 1887, he came to London for the purpose of being presented at Court, and he was presented to the late Queen by the Somerset Herald. The presentation was cancelled ten months afterwards in the "London Gazette." After he was presented he was told that certain observations had been made about him by people who had seen him at Court, and he was asked to clear them up. The presentation was cancelled because he had been a bookmaker. He denied that he had taken proceedings against newspapers, but subsequently admitted that he contemplated proceedings against a certain society journal.

Mr. Walton: It was a paper called "The Hawk."—And it was edited by a man who Mr. Gill said was the dirtiest writer on the Press. Mr. Gill, who is one of Sir James Duke's counsel, explained that counsel could not very well refuse to appear for a man until they knew his history.

His Lordship (to witness): I must ask you not to make these remarks.

Mr. Sievier: I am very sorry, my lord.

Witness was taken through various incidents which followed on the presentation. He explained that when he knew that a bookmaker could not be presented at Court, he asked his presenter to withdraw the presentation so that it should not be cancelled, but this apparently was not done, and he was surprised to see the cancellation ten months later.

He said that he had no means of livelihood in 1888, except what his mother gave him.

His Lordship: Did you play cards?—I have played cards intermittently all my life. I have never earned my living at playing cards. I am a loser. His mother had made a second marriage with a Mr. Newcombe.

Was he not a shopwalker at Shoolbred's?—I know my mother made a most unhappy marriage with Mr. Newcombe, and it was soon afterwards broken off.

Do you say your mother is able to keep you?—Yes. My mother was an heiress. She was the daughter of Henry Stephen Sutton, an officer in His Majesty's Army. She had enough money to keep me when I was in distress. She did not give me a stall at the opera every night

He denied that in Australia a man named Fife had threatened him with a prosecution because he had played a bogus game of billiards.

In 1892 the society paper "The Hawk," stated that he had lived for years in comparative laziness by "preying on the credulity of women and young men." He went to see Mr. Wontner, the solicitor, in order to institute criminal proceedings against the editor of the paper. For that purpose affidavits were drawn up.

I think you then described yourself as a dramatic author?—I have written plays, and they have been produced.

Why did you not proceed with the action?—In consequence of the advice I got from Mr. Gill.

At any rate you took it?—I took it very reluctantly; in fact, Mr. Wontner wanted to go to another counsel.

Mr. Sievier said that from December, 1891 to the following June he had no money except what his friends gave him. He went and took a suite of rooms at the Hotel Metropole at Brighton in 1892.

His Lordship: Did your friends give you money to pay your hotel bill?—No. To do what I liked with.

Did you play cards with the money your friends gave you?—No; I only played with ready money

Witness met Renton and also Cavanagh there and they played cards in witness's room.

Mr. Walton: As a result of that did you win from Renton £3 540? No; I think it was less than that.

How much less?—I cannot say, but it was not that amount. It was £2 200.

What did you win from Cavanagh?—I did not win.

Did you say Cavanagh had lost £1 200?—No.

Did he write you a cheque?—No.

Did Topham ask you whether you played with Renton in conjunction with Cavanagh?—No.

Did Cavanagh's face appear at the glass door while you were repudiating all knowledge of him?—It did.

Witness said that Cavanagh came in, but he was not pulled in, and Topham charged him with being a disreputable man and a cardsharper. Mr. Sievier went on to say that Mr. Topham made some insinuations against him and witness told him that he was not a gentleman. Cavanagh had a room at the Hotel Metropole on the night of the card-playing, which was put down to witness, but he never went to the hall porter and took the room. There was some trouble with the manager of the hotel, which witness said was owing to the fact that he had played cards there.

Mr. Walton said witness was "barred" from the hotel.

Witness said he did not stay at the Hotel Metropole now. He was married, so he went to the Bedford, which he agreed was "more domestic" For a single man the Metropole was all right for a Saturday-to-Monday.

Answering futher questions Mr. Sievier said he did not know Cavanagh until he was introduced to him by Renton at the Brighton Metropole.

Mr. Sievier went on to say that during the game at the Brighton Metropole, Cavanagh was a winner and witness paid £240 to him

Now, is it true that Cavanagh won £240, or what your solicitor said in a letter of 1892, that you had won a large sum of money from him?—It is correct that I lost.

And the letter is not true?—No it is not true. It is a solicitor's letter written in the ordinary way.

Answering his lordship, witness said he was not accused of cardsharping but some suggestion was made against him as he had been playing with Cavanagh.

Witness said he instituted proceedings against Renton for slander in connection with the accusation that he was a card-sharper. The writ was served and he admitted that Renton in his particulars stated that the words were true in substance and in fact, and that they would not do him any harm. Witness caused the action to be discontinued, and he paid Renton's costs.

His Lordship asked witness whether he did not realise what a serious thing that was to do.

Witness said he had withdrawn the action on the advice of his solicitor. They said that the fact of Cavanagh being present would have gone against him.

His Lordship: It was bad advice.

Continuing, witness admitted that he had won £2 000 from another gentleman who made certain accusations against him, and he had threatened an action against him.

He alleged you had cheated or had acted as a card sharper?—Something like that. In the end that gentleman apologised.

Mr. Lawson Walton then asked witness whether it was not a fact that he married his second wife two days before she was going to be married to another man. Witness called it a runaway marriage. The lady was possessed of a small fortune but certainly not £40,000. There was enough capital to bring her in £1,200 a year.

Another transaction in which witness won a considerable sum from a further individual was also gone into. Witness said it was not true that he won £3 000 on that occasion, and that though the loser was tired and sleepy he insisted on his playing on.

What did he owe you in the end?—£3,500.

What if he says he was told he owed £6,000?—He was wrong. He must have been too tired and sleepy to know.

Questioned further about the visit to Monte Carlo witness admitted that one Ernest Horn lost £700 with him at billiards. That money was paid.

Who filled up the cheques for that £700?—He asked me to do the writing, and I did so. He asked me to make two cheques—one for £300 and the other £100. The latter I made out in the name of my wife Lady Mabel.

Why to Lady Mabel?—Because I had promised her £100.

On May 11 Mr. Sievier was further cross examined by Mr. Lawson Walton as to certain transactions at cards and billiards with various people at Monte Carlo and elsewhere. He had, he said, some cheques from a Mr. Horne.

You sat up playing until five or six o'clock in the morning, and I believe your servant was at the door with one of the cheques when the bank opened?—I don't know what time he went. I gave him the cheque before I went to bed, and told him to get it cashed,

The cheques were drawn in favour of Lady Mabel Sievier; why was that?—It was because I had no banking account at that time. She had an account with the Credit Lyonnais.

Did your servant get a cheque from Willams for £700, given by Horne, and cash it for him?—I cannot say what happened between my servant and Williams. It is ten years ago.

Did the bank refuse to cash the cheque for £700 and did the manager tell your servant that it must have been given when Horne was drunk, as there was no entry of it in his cheque-book—I have no recollection of that, or why they refused to pay it. I understood they had no money of Horne's to meet it.

Did Horne refuse to pay it because he was tricked out of it—I have heard that he said he was tricked out of it when he was drunk, but he did not say so to me. He brought no action.

Referring to another cheque for £500 to Lady Mabel Sievier, witness said it was paid away to a bookmaker.

What was the name of the bookmaker?—Plowman. I paid the cheque to him. He afterwards brought the cheque back to me.

Was there an action about it?—I don't recollect.

And was not the defence raised that you and Lady Mabel Sievier had got the cheque from Horne when he was so intoxicated that he did not comprehend the reason and meaning and effect of the cheque?—I have no recollection.

Did Plowman discontinue the action and pay all Horne's costs leaving all these allegations against you and your wife on the record?—I cannot remember all these things.

Did you instruct Messrs. Collette and Collette, solicitors to say you would take proceedings to vindicate your character later?—Certainly not. I do not remember these allegations. I only recollect that the Gaming Act was pleaded. It was a gross libel and a gross lie to say that Lady Mabel had tricked Horne out of these cheques when he was drunk.

ALLEGED ARSON AT RANGOON.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Chief Judge and a jury at the third Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court of Rangoon on the 25th instant commenced the trial of J. Bride, A.E. Wade, his two sons, and Mr. Bride and Mrs. Wade on a charge of abetment of the offence of arson in their house in East Rangoon. The Assistant Government Advocate appeared for the prosecution and having detailed the facts of the case pointed out the several items of evidence which went to prove the guilt of the accused. The accused was more completely and adequately dressed than one would expect of people who were taken by surprise by fire occurring in their house at an early hour of the morning. The whole of the flight of steps at the back of the house was saturated with kerosine oil. A number of packages were found after the fire, secreted in a godown of the premises of the Brides employers, Messrs Oppenheimer and Company, containing clothing, note books, medical books and diplomas belonging to Mrs Bride a midwife and nurse which she would naturally like to have about her for reference and use. The whole of the scheme was intended to provide the Bride and Wade families who were in embarrassed circumstances with much needed funds, the house being recently insured for Rs 10,000 and mortgaged for Rs 7000 and the Brides' furniture for Rs 3000 and Wades' furniture for Rs 1,000. There were also several decrees of the Small Cause Court against Bride the holders of which were pressing, and, ultimately took the drastic step of sending him to jail

The defence attempted to throw the guilt on the subtenants or any other person who they say could have placed saturated gunny bags on the staircase.

The hearing is likely to occupy several days.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	1	2	10
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	6	5	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residual and Unknown	0	2	11
Hospitals	0		
Total	14	15	87
Total plague deaths to date...	375,830	227,688	
Same date last year	28	23	97

HOW MEN HAVE MISSED MAKING FORTUNES.

It is astounding how many men may everywhere be found who are discontented—who feel instinctively that they were born for better things; who in some way they scarce know how, have allowed life's golden opportunities to pass them by, failing to achieve what they believe might have been, nay should have been, theirs. No one can point to any definite defect in them, yet they have failed.

Why have they failed?

To the expert observer the cause is very obvious. Success is achieved only by energy, and energy is what they lack.

Now, energy, whether of the hand or the head is produced by food. A starved man can neither dig the ground properly nor think out a matter clearly.

Has a man, therefore, in order to become energetic merely to be supplied with good food?

No; unfortunately the case is not so simple as that. The food that he eats must do its work properly; must make rich pure blood, and repair the waste which is continually taking place in his system. Food can only do this when the digestive organs are in perfect working order. In persons whose digestion is impaired food stagnates, creates gases in the stomach and not only fails to properly sustain them but aggravates their complaint and poisons the system.

It is just here where Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup comes in. It is the one thing that cures indigestion, and all the numerous maladies of which it is the parent, and in that way may be regarded as an unrivalled source to energy.

"When in Tasmania four years ago I was attacked by a serious illness," says Mr. Bowden, of 23, Pring Street, Woolloomooloo Sydney, N.S.W. "I could neither eat, sleep nor rest. A doctor whom I consulted said I was suffering from dyspepsia and gave me some medicine, which patched me up for awhile; but I was soon as bad as ever again. Another Doctor attended me for two months but I received no benefit from his treatment, nor at the hospital where I afterwards went. My appetite almost ceased, and the little I ate disagreed with me. I became dull and languid and everything was a trouble to me. Accepting the advice of a friend to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, these troubles soon disappeared. After a few doses, I felt better than I had done for months past. By the time I had taken five bottles I was restored to health and energy.

Just so. That is precisely the effect that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup produces. Not only does that medicine eradicate disease, it promotes health and energy, those absolutely indispensable qualities in all who are called upon to fight life's battle. It is a purely natural tonic, composed of fruits roots, and herbs containing no mineral substance whatever. For thirty-five years it has occupied the first place among all medicines whatsoever; and evidence as to its curative power is constantly forthcoming from the sixteen principal countries of the world.

Indigestion and biliousness are what some medical authorities term 'root diseases'; that is to say, if those complaints are neglected, they develop into others even more serious. More often than not medicines supposed to be remedies are at first resorted to. Sometime these are persevered with for considerable periods resulting in loss of time and needless suffering, besides rendering the subsequent cure by Mother Seigel's Syrup more difficult. In these circumstances Mr. Bowden is to be congratulated on having his attention so early directed to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and upon the happy result of his use of it.

Many a man who is poor to day would be wealthy had he not been held down by ill-health. But there is bright hope for all such when once they clearly understand why they are so, and how they may unloose their bonds.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE SUCCULENT HELIX.

The edible snail which ingenious Parisians have been imitating is a member of a large family. That destructive monster which works ruin in the garden is of the company. He, of course, would not tempt the epicure, but the man with a sufficiently uncommon taste can, and does, eat him with relish, and swears that he is a delicacy. But the snail of commerce is a cultivated product, like the silkworm; fed and nurtured with care and discrimination. He is a beast of seasons, unless artificial feeding have changed his nature. His habit is to go to sleep when there are no more tender plants for him to destroy. Quite a laborious piece of engineering is the making of his winter fortification. By the secretion of very viscous fluid he attaches earth or dead leaf to his foot, and manipulates it into requisite shape, turns that aside, and continues the process with another collection, repeating the operation, and moulding his store into shape, until finally he has completely rooted himself in. Then he goes to sleep and dreams of tender green eaves that shoot in the spring.

THE HIGH IDEAL.

A new peril has been added to the servant question. A man has recovered £200 from a registry agency which supplied him with a servant who robbed him two days after entering his service. Honesty is the one point which Mr. John Farson, the multi-millionaire, forgot when he issued his remarkable manifesto last year. He promised to leave £200,000 to any servant who met his requirements, set forth as follows: "She must love her vocation. She must physically strong, clean, and good natured. She must be a diplomat. She must be neat, and prudent, and know her place. She must never discuss house hold affairs with outsiders. She must always be dignified. She must never make an error in table service. She must know at a glance the likes and dislikes of my guests. She must never sulk. She must be a good nurse, a good cook, and know something about dressmaking." Supposing that such a paragon existed, there is nothing in the specification to preclude the possibility of her master's having to sue the agency through her dishonesty.

GENESIS AND REVELATION.

One night at Drury Lane, two queens of beauty divided the attention and admiration of the house. One, on the stage, was Mrs. Powell, the other in a box, was Lady Hamilton. Two of the loveliest women of their age they were, with admirers in unnumbered hosts. Those women had met earlier in life; they had both been domestic servants in the same family. On the other hand, history furnishes innumerable instances of bearers of great names discovered in menial employment. And it is not always the servant who is the deceiver. Lords Stowell and Eldon, when quite young men, celebrated a gleam of fortune by ordering dinner preparatory to a visit to the theatre. One of them dropped and could not find the guinea upon which depended their evening at the play. "Besty," he called to the maid, "I have dropped a couple of guineas on the floor." The girl groped about and produced the one missing coin. "Thanks," said the guest; "you may keep the other for your pains, when you find it." Perhaps her spirit still haunts that spot in quest of the guinea that was not there.

ETERNAL FIRES.

The fact that the fire in the Minories defied the efforts of the Brigade for eight days is a remarkable evidence of the lasting power of a serious conflagration. All unknown to most of us, there are in various parts of England fires not made by hands which were alight when this generation was born, and will be alight when it is no more. One such exists in Warwickshire, deep in the lower workings of a coal-seam. The fearful ones say that it is eating its way in the direction of Birmingham. But unless the hardware city be built upon coal, the legend need not alarm. For a quarter of a century and more a Leicestershire mine had raging furnaces in parts of its workings, and the Whitwick disaster was the eventual outcome. Another instance is to be found in an Ayrshire coal-seam; and if that which ravaged a Walkden mine be no longer existent, then the history of its extinction is recent.

FLARE AND FLOOD.

Not long ago water-spouts and clouds of steam were shooting 300 feet into the air above the pit head at Skelmersdale. "The engines have burst" was the general explanation. The cause was very different. Fourteen hundred and seventy feet deep there had been a contest between fire and water, and the end of an old story was being told. Thirty years before fire had occurred in a belt of coal four hundred and ninety yards from the surface. It took so firm a hold that attempts at extinction were fruitless. So they built round it. Vast walls of masonry were constructed to keep the fire within prescribed limits and to prevent as far as possible, air from stimulating the conflagration. It would be a simple matter, no doubt, to the mining engineer; to the layman it was a wonderful business. Every day for thirty years the walls were visited, temperature tables kept; the condition of the matter reported to the directors of the company as if it were an ordinary item of the balance sheet. Those walls, by continual additions came in the end to be, in places, a hundred yards in thickness. Then in the end, the river Tawd, flooded by snow and rains, broke its banks, swept into the mine, blotted out the city of fire ruined the whole mine, and drowned the last men in it.

LOST, ONE ARMY.

The blame which is being laid to General Sassulitch's account for the Russian disaster at the Yalu River is no worse than other Generals have incurred albeit the faults have not invariably come to the knowledge of the historian. General Sassulitch's chief fault is that his error occurred in the presence of the foe too alert not to profit by the slip. Possibly not everyone knows that Wellington, in the face of the enemy, was placed in almost as serious a dilemma. It might have been an even worse predicament for here not simply a division, but a whole army, was involved. He lost his army! In the course of the retreat from Burgos, they had to cross a river at a place called Rodrigo. There were three passages, a bridge and two fords some distance apart. To the Spaniards, as having most stragglers, he assigned the bridge; to the British, divided into two columns, he allotted the fords. Written orders were given overnight, and everything was in apple pie order

TOO SERIOUS.

At two o'clock in the morning, the Duke was on the high road to see the troops pass. Cavalry appeared but no sign of infantry. Nobody had seen any. They had disappeared. For hours gallopers scoured the country in search of the lost legions. The mystery was elucidated at last. There had been a great deal of rain over-night, and the roads to the fords had become so bad that the three Generals commanding the divisions directed the whole of the infantry to take the bridge. But though the Duke was but seven or eight miles away from them they had not thought it necessary to advise him of the change of plans. Luckily the enemy did not perceive the confusion, or there must have been a fearful slaughter. When the movement was discovered, it was too late for Wellington to alter his dispositions. The Duke was asked what he said to the three errant Generals. "Oh, by G——," said he, "it was too serious to say anything."

AN ETHEREAL HOST.

Mr. Balfour's allusion to the period which, in his judgment the present Parliament under the Septennial Act will last, lends interest to the fact that it is 188 years since the passing of that Act. The Bill was first introduced into the House of Lords, passed that House and, was sent down to the Commons by the hands of two of the judges. Very grievous and burdensome the three years' ring of triennial elections was declared to be, "by occasioning much greater and more continued expenses in order to elections of members of Parliament, and more, lasting heats and animosities among the subject of this realm, than were ever known before. Lord Somers, who lived just long enough to see the Bill passed, declared that it would be "the greatest possible support to the liberty of the country." Lord Peterborough, on the other hand was just as strongly opposed to it. His opposition can be forgiven for the sake of a mot which occurred in his speech. If, said he, the then present parliament continued beyond the time for which it was chosen, he knew not how to express the manner of their existence, unless, begging leave of the bishops, they had recourse, to the distinction used in the Athanasian Creed; for they would neither be made, nor created, but proceeding.

MORE EXETER ENGLISH.

Just when the battle over the question of responsibility for the grammar of the Blackmore memorial is at its height some unkind fellow has popped up to remind us that the Court Circular of last Saturday contained an error precisely similar to that over which the trouble at Exeter has arisen. Happily for his literary reputation the King does not edit the official sheet in question. He is no more responsible for its phrasing than for those of the speeches from the throne which have been so severely handled by his Majesty's warmest admirers. It is one of the ironies of life that King's English is as faulty as will be found, unless the King's English be the King's very own. But the Court Circular may plead a very august literary authority precedent by way of excuse. "George Meredith makes Nevil Beauchamp say Shrugging and sneering is about as honourable as blazing fireworks over your own defeat."

The biggest searchlight in the world is to be shown at the St. Louis Exhibition. The apparatus was made at Lowell, Mass, and weighs nearly four tons. It projects a beam of light seven feet in diameter at the start, and of some 5,250,000 candle-power.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR Charpentier, of Nancy, has shown that an excited nerve emits oscillations which can be conducted by a metal wire to a screen of the phosphorescent sulphide of calcium, so as to increase its brightness. Direct measurement of the nervous oscillations prove them to number 750 to 800 per second, which, seeing the velocity of propagation of the nervous action, or influx gives a wave-length for the oscillation of 35 to 36 millimetres.

Charpentier has now made a new discovery of much interest and importance to physiologists. He connected two wires of equal length to two different points of a nerve (the sciatic nerve of the frog) and at their other ends to a phosphorescent screen. When they acted separately they produced an increase of brightness in the screen, but when they acted together they counteracted each other's effect on the screen. In fact with a certain length of nerve between them they annulled each other's effect on the screen. This length of nerve was nearly 13 millimetres, or about half a wave length. It would appear from his results that the nervous impulse is oscillatory in character.

M. Calmette, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on anti-venomous serums for snake bites, in man and the domestic animals, remarks that the serum is constantly efficacious, even with the deadly cobra capella and the naja tripudians of India and Indo-China, whenever it is applied before symptoms of "bulbar" asphyxia commence to manifest themselves. Serums got by vaccinating horses with cobra venom have an anti-toxic action in regard to all neurotoxic venoms. All venoms of the colubrides, and of some vipers (Aspics, cerastes, &c.) contain a neurotoxic venom more or less active; the most toxic is that of the cobra. But along with neurotoxine, venoms of some colubrides and of all vipers, enclose a subtance producing local disorders characterised by oedema and a digestion of the tissues. This substance introduced into the circulation congulates the blood, then redissolves it. Heating to 75 degrees C. destroys it but the neurotoxine only disappears at a temperature of 90 degrees, or even in the case of the cobra, 98 degrees.

It is possible to obtain serums efficacious against both the neurotoxine and this hemoeragine by vaccinating animals against the neurotoxine, say of the cobra, and the hemoeragine, say of the Dubois or the Lachesis. Serums exclusively hemoeragic can also be obtained in utilising the venom of Dubois, which has very little neurotoxine. The antiophidic serum got in Brazil by Dr. Vital Brazil, of San Paulo belongs to the last category. It neutralises the venom of Lachesis and should therefore, be useful in Brazil, where nearly all deadly snakes are of this species, and where no venomous Colubrides exist. Such serum are however, inactive against neurotoxines, and it is expedient for explorers, hunters and colonial troops to have a serum efficacious against the bites of any species of snake. Dr. Calmette obtains it by vaccinating animals first against a very neurotic venom such as that of the cobra, and, second, against one or several venoms of vipers rich in hemoeragine. Such an allround venom is now prepared by him at the Pasteur Institute, Lille.

Schiaparelli surprised astronomers by announcing that the planet Venus, after the manner of the moon, turned once round her own axis while revolving once round the sun, and hence always presented the same face to the sun. Then Belopolski claimed to discover by spectrum analysis of light from the planet that like, the earth and Mars, she turned on her axis in some 24 hours. Sir Robert Ball accepted his result and popularised it. More recently, however, Lowell and Slipker, of the Flagstaff Observatory, Arizona, using the delicate test of spectrum analysis cannot find any signs of this 24 hours' rotation, and conclude that Belopolski was mistaken. The hypothesis of Schiaparelli is thus restored to favour, and we are free to imagine, as before that Venus enjoys a long day on the hemisphere fronting the sun, and a long night away from the sun.

According "to professor F. H. Bigelow" in the United States Monthly Weather Review, the sun is really an incipient binary star, in other words, it consists of two dixs enveloped in a single fiery envelope. If so, the sun may have two magnetic and meteorological systems.

Signor E. Salvioni has devised a microbalance consisting of a thin thread, or ribbon, of glass fixed at one end, and placed in a closed case which also contains a number of small weights (the larger of platinum wire, the smaller of silk thread) which, with the aid of a handle, can be placed on the flexible thread, or ribbon. The flexure of the thread when loaded is observed by means of an ocular micrometer and is proportional to the weight which produces it. A conveniently placed spider-thread serves as a sight line for the measurement of the displacements. The instrument shows the loss of weight by musk in volatilisation.

The problem of renewing the air of a room without cold or warm draughts has been solved at the Salle des Fetes of the Artistic Union Club, Paris, which has a capacity for air of about 3 000 cubic metres. The pure air from outside descends by a shaft into an adjoining room, where it is drawn out by a ventilator, and after passing over hot plates, enters the Salle des Fetes by apertures near the ceiling. At the same time the vitiated air of the Salle escapes by gratings in the floor into a flue, from which a ventilator discharges it outside.

Graphology, thanks to French and German investigators, has fairly entered on the scientific stage. It is recognised that the handwriting varies, with the general state of the brain, and also that the egotism and altruism of the writer affects the writing. When one writes the sentiment of "self" or the Ego varies in intensity, being at a maximum where there is an effort to be made as at beginnings, and at a minimum where the movement of writing is seconded by the acquired impulse—that is to say, at the ends. Wilful persons exhibit more energy than "soft" persons in their writings. Intense brain activity, due to ardour, gaiety, surexcitation, gives an ascending movement to the writing, and low vitality a lessening of the writing force. The writing of the impressionable shows continual inequalities in the size, spacing, &c., of the letters. The writing of the nervous is jerky, that of the imaginative shows movement, without monotonous regularity and ample traits.

Professor Eloy of the French Society of Graphology has founded a new branch of the subject called phonographology." By it a writing shows whether the voice of the person is harmonious or not, whether it is mounting or descending—that is to say whether the member of a phrase finish on a tone more or less raised and whether the voice adjust itself spontaneously to the surrounding medium. It is even possible some times by this new study to recognise a person among a group of talkers by his handwriting.

In a paper read before the American Philosophical Society reported in Nature," Mr. Precival Lowell discusses the 375 drawings of the Martian surface made by him during the opposition of 1903. Having plotted the values allotted to the 'visibility' of 85 canals, at different periods, with regard to the time of their minima visibilities after the Martian summer solstice he found that these minima appeared in regular sequence from the North Pole towards the equator. Mr. Lowell believes that the canals are strips of vegetation dependent for their growth—and therefore for their visibility—upon the simultaneous presence of sunlight and water, and he points out that on a planet, such as the earth, where water is constantly present all over the surface, the appearance of vegetation solely depends upon the amount of sunlight received; therefore, in the northern hemisphere, it simply progresses northward with the sun. On the other hand, he concludes, from his curves that there is no constant supply of moisture on the surface of Mars, and, therefore although the sun may have reached the summer solstice, it is not until the snowcap melts and looses the water supply that the vegetation appears. Further his curves indicate that when loosed the water moves southward at a remarkably steady rate of 53 miles per day, and, as he figure of the planet is shown by its sphoroidity to be in a state of fluid equilibrium, the contends that the water must of necessity be conveyed southwards by artificial means.

A very interesting experiment in the treatment of chronic alcoholism is about to be attempted, says the "Medical Ages" by a number of physicians. A steamer has been chartered, upon which no alchol will be allowed, to make a two months' cruise through the Mediterranean. It is expected that the constant change of scene, together with the complete isolation from all wines or spirits, will afford lasting benefits to those attempting to break themselves of the liquor habit.

Signore Lilio Negroni has invented a motor unicycle, constructed by the Garavaglia Establishment of Milan. It consists of a steel hoop with a pneumatic tyre, containing inside it a circular frame carrying a seat for the cyclist, a gasoline motor, and other gear. As the single wheel revolves the frame inside, together with the cylist and motor, keeps its vertical position.

Of the steamers purchased by Russia from the Hamburg-American Line the Augusta Victoria and the Colombia were built in 1889 and were the first steamers of the line in which the twin-screw was used. They have a nominal speed of 18 1-2 knots and their registered tonnage is 8,479 and 7,241 respectively. The Furst Bismarck was built in 1891, has a speed of 19 1-2 knots and her tonnage is 8,430. These three vessels were auxiliary merchant cruisers of the German Navy, their armament being 6-in. and smaller quickfirers.

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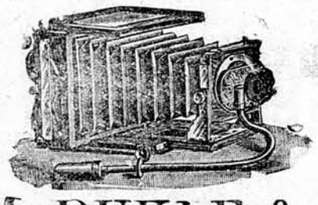

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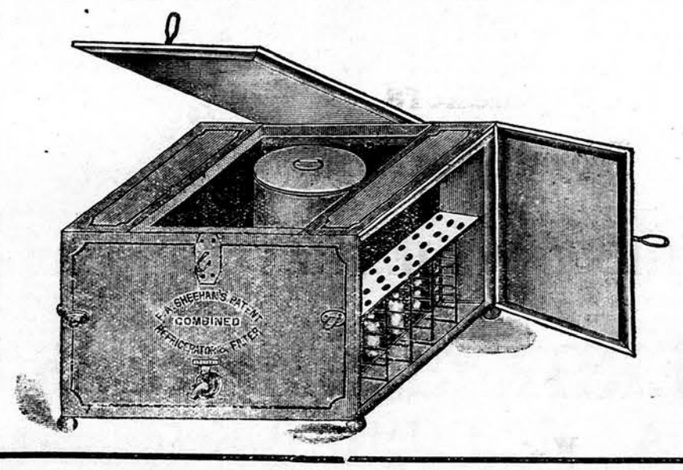

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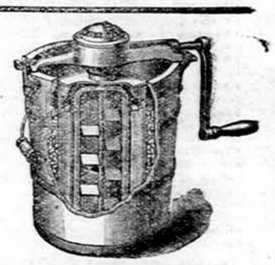

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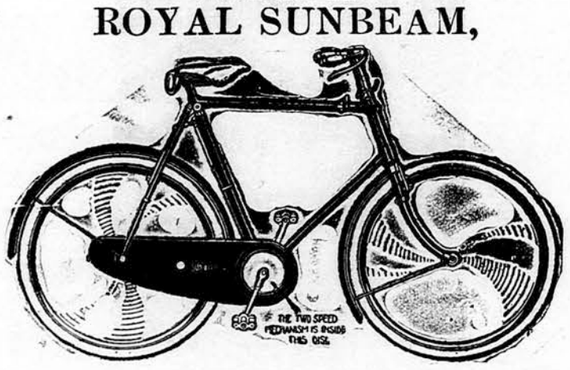

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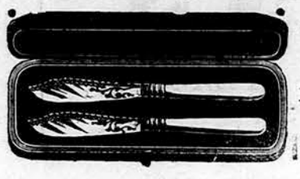

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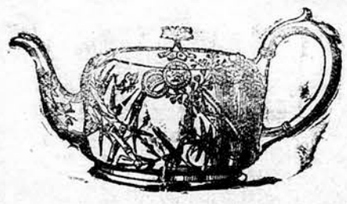

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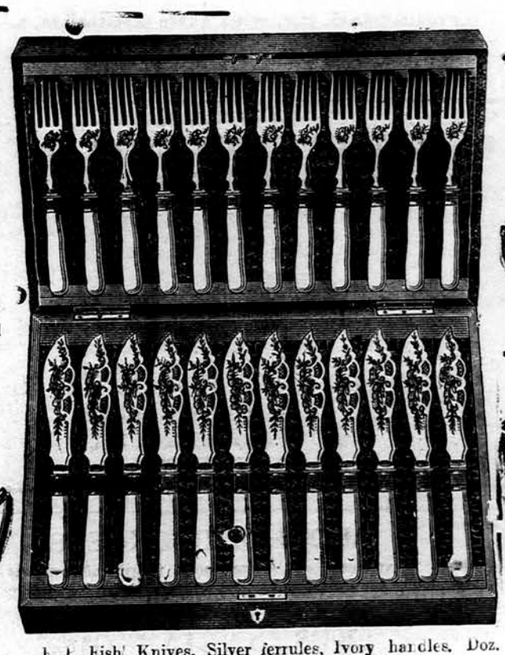

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